ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,061—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* SHANNON	4363	J. F. Jephson	30th July.
P.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Pardit	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	13th "
P.L. CALEDONIA	7526	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
P.L. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 2 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis	3,820	1st Aug., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Sept., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig	4,766	12th Aug.
ARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Breilich	4,260	21st Aug. 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 3,224 Tons will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 3rd August.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th July, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,767	DeMaubouge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,019	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Oil Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERRIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 29th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about 29th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 27th July.

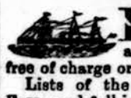
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS, of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. DeoBALDUINO ..... 21st Aug. 1897.

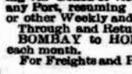
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 21, 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVERREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

SILK UMBRELLAS,
PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.
LADIES' AND GENTS.

FINE TWILL SILK	Rs.	12	8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	"	15	8
BEST TWILL SILK	"	18	8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	"	21	0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 8

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, Thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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FINEST QUALITY ONLY. CONDITION GUARANTEED.

BACON,
HARRISS'S FINEST WILTSHIRE.
CONSIGNMENTS RECEIVED EVERY MAIL IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
On cut, per lb.	1 2	1 4
Middles, weighing about 24 lbs.	1 1	1 3

HAMS.

Prime York Hams, in canvas	1 0	1 2

CHEESE.

Cheddar Loaf (about 10 lbs.), per lb.	0 13	0 15
Edams, Dutch, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole cheese only), the best quality procurable, per lb.	0 12	0 14
Gloster, Double, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each	0 14	1 0
Do. in cut, per lb.		
Gorgonzola, in cut, per lb.	1 4	1 7
Gruyere, in cut, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Parmesan, grated, in large bottle, per lb.	1 4	1 7
Do. in jars, about 2½lbs. all the year, per jar	4 8	5 2

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BISCUITS.
TINNED GOODS
BY CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, POULTON AND NOEL, CUNNINGHAM, &c.
THURBER'S CALIFORNIAN FRUITS, DRIED FRUITS AND SWEETS.
BOTTLED TART FRUITS.
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INDIAN TEAS AND CONDIMENTS.
Goods procured from the best sources only and the finest quality only supplied.

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TO GET THEIR CATAPULT RUBBER 8 Ans. a foot or Re. 1-4 a yard.
AT PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
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COCA WINE. KEMP'S COCA WINE. PALATABLE, EXHILARATING, SUSTAINING.
Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
One of the finest Liqueurs yet produced from the invaluable ERYTHROXYLON COCA.
It reproduces all the well-known effects of the Drug, and gives remarkable results in all cases where a gentle restorative tonic is needed.
Freshly prepared.
Kemp's Coca Wine will be found superior to any imported preparation.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENTIRELY DISTINCT in taste, appearance and action from the ordinary Elixir Linctus or other remedy.
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP is vastly superior in its results.
It gives almost immediate relief from the most distressing symptoms, quickly disperses the phlegm, removes the feeling of oppression and difficulty of breathing, whilst it is PERFECTLY HARMLESS, even to the most delicate being free from Opium or other narcotics.
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND SIMILAR TROUBLES.
Re. 1 per Bottle.
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For the thorough cleansing of the system, KEMP'S SARSAPARILLAS give the best effect, they surpass in purity and efficiency those preparations imported into this country, and being freshly prepared in the Company's Laboratory will always be found ACTIVE and SWEET. A regular course of these remedies during the hot weather is an almost certain safeguard against boils.
KEMP'S SARSAPARILLAS FOR THE PURIFICATION of THE BLOOD. SWEET, BRIGHT, ACTIVE.
FOR PRICES, SEE CATALOGUE.
SARSAPARILLA
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MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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WATCHES
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COMMEMORATIVE
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HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
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BOMBAY & POONA.
HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for
PRESENTATION PURPOSES,
Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases,
FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.
WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.
Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.
Rs. 40.

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
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DERMINA ! DERMINA !!
WHAT is it ? It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.
In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.
ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO., (SOLE PROPRIETORS),
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL,"
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

PREVENT AND CURE THE PREVAILING DISEASES OF THE DAY.
DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY.
SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.
The most effective, never failing, Prompt and radical cure for DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA. Try it ; it affords immediate relief without Producing disagreeable after-effects like other Remedies. Re. 1-4.
MADON'S CHOLERA ELIXIR. Every household should have a bottle of this Precious Remedy by them in time of emergency. Full Directions accompany each bottle. Re. 1-4.

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—PERFECT FITTING— SHIRTS.
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.
BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.
FRERE ROAD, PRINCE'S DOCK.
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

By the Officers and Crew of H. M. S. "Britannia" (by kind permission of Capt. JAMES L. PARFITT, R. N. R.)

ON THURSDAY, JULY 29TH, at 9 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL"
ARRIVED 20TH JULY, 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th July, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by the CREDIT LYONNAIS in favour of A. MAIR, Esq., who RESIGNED his APPOINTMENT on the 30th ultimo, is now CANCELLED.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees' 5 per cent. DEBENTURE LOAN of 1897, which falls due on 1st August, will be PAID at the Secretary's Office on presentation and surrender of the debentures.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, Bombay, 27th July 1897.

NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT of the Ahmedabad Municipality hereby invites Tenders for the whole or any portion not less than Rs. 500, of a LOAN of Rs. 65,00) (Sixty-five thousand) to be raised in the OPEN MARKET by the Ahmedabad Municipality on the security of the Municipal Revenues.

The Loan is sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in their Resolution No. 2912, dated 8th July, 1897, for the extension of the Ahmedabad Water Works.

Interest at the rate of 4 per annum will be paid on the 1st of March and the 1st of September every year, and the Principal of the Debenture of Rs. 500 will be re-paid at the end of 30 years.

Every Debenture will be printed on a suitable paper and will be of Rs. 500.

One-fourth of the amount will have to be paid within a month from the date of allotment, and the remainder will have to be paid before the 30th November, 1897, whenever the Municipality sends one month's notice.

Applications should be made in the prescribed form (which can be got at the Municipal Office, Ahmedabad). Every application should be accompanied with a receipt of deposit paid in the Municipal Treasury or Bank of Bombay or its Branch at Ahmedabad at the rate of 2 per cent. for the amount of tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

The latest date up to which Tenders will be received at the Municipal Office will be the 15th August, 1897.

The Tenders will be opened on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1897, and the result will be declared as soon as possible.

RUNCHORELAL CHOTALALL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.
AHMEDABAD, Municipal Office, 24th July, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED,
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 154,000

JAIRAM HARMONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
19, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 25th May, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, next to Messrs. G. Marcks and Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co, a very handsome American Dental chair, a first-rate musical box playing six tunes, solid silverware, etc., Persian and Brussels carpets, Ditmar's table lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. WALDT.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo; at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "the Old Freemasons Hall," Nesbit Lane, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate musical box playing 12 tunes, Hinks' and Ditmar's tablet and hanging Kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of the deceased, Mrs. GUILHERMINA PEREIRA.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with monsoon fittings, recently done up, in very good order.
1 strong-built palanquin office-shigram.
1 grey Arab, 14-2, 5 years, broken to saddle, and single and double harness.
1 bay waler gelding, about 16 hands high, the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram with a powerful chestnut Arab galloway, and a set of harness, the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th July, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Baboola Tank Road, at Mazagon, and on the Tardeo Road.

In the Matter of the Estate of Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, deceased.

By the direction of Bai Jerbai, widow, and administratrix of the estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased, the valuable house properties mentioned below will (unless previously sold by private contract) be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, on the days and at the times mentioned below:—

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, solicitors for the said Bai Jerbai, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Auctioneers.

Offers for purchase by private treaty may be addressed before the dates fixed for the sale to Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth.

To be sold THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, 1897, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 455, new No. 2390, old Survey No. 582 and new Survey No. 3381, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon or on some part thereof, situate within the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 'E' (1) 5540, (2) 5540 (4) and 5540 (5), and street No. 3030B, 30C and 30D, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Babula Tank Road, at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by Mazagon Road, partly by the property of Oodhowji Muljl and Girdhur Dharamsey, on or towards the west and north by the property of the late Byramji Jeejeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the said Babula Tank Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the administratrix of the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1897, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of land admeasuring four hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts, with the ground-floor and four-storied building standing and being thereon, or on some part thereof, being a portion of the property known as Anjirbagh, comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease, dated the 6th day of October, 1883, expressed to be made between Bai Saheb Luxmibai, widow of Vinayekrao Jugganath Sunkersett, deceased, of the one part, and Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjwalla, of the other part, and situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, also called Slater Road, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 207, 378, 388, new Nos. 13555, 13554, 13555, 13629, 12691, 12693, and 13285, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, and new Survey No. 7049, and bounded on or towards the east by land formerly belonging to Manockjee Edulji Contractor, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cawasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy and now to Mr. Raghoonath Mucoond.

The above property is held for the residue of a term of 99 years, commencing from the 6th day of October, 1888, less the last day thereof, at the yearly rent and subject to the covenants and conditions in a certain indenture of sub-lease of the 4th day of May, 1894, of which a copy may be inspected by the intending purchasers before the date of sale, at the office of the vendor's solicitors or in the sale room at the time of sale.—Dated this 25th day of June, 1897.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Action, at No. 19, B. B. and C. I. Railway Blocks, Parel, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, cottage piano by Cramer and Co., handsome light high-wheeled dog-cart, grey Persian horse, fast and showy, both going in harness and saddle, brass-mounted harness, nearly new, 2 bay horses going in saddle and harness, 1 Lancaster 1-4 plate camera with rapid rectilinear lens, 1 Lancaster special wide angle lens with dark slides, 1 Lancaster landscape lens with dark slides, mahogany square piano by Rose and Co., "No. 8 Victress" cooking stove with chimney, lamp, etc., the property of T. CLARK, Esq.

Catalogues will be ready and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a valuable and choice collection of books treating of historical subjects, ancient and modern, geographical works by known authors, religious and political treatises, works of fiction, 18 volumes Encyclopedia Britannica, histories of travels and expedition, and other books on political, moral, social, and economical subjects, the property of HASSUMBHAI VISRAM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE.
GINNING FACTORY AT PALEJ, IN BROACH DISTRICT.

A Ginning Factory of 40 gins, consisting of a horizontal H. P. engine, 14' cylinder, 30' stroke, by Hicks, one boiler 25' by 6'-6' double flued 80 lbs. pressure by Benjamin Goodfellow with injector and water-heater, a 10 feet screw cutting lathe, one roller grooving machine, one roller press, a fire-engine, a cart-weighing machine, &c., &c., with buildings, outhouses, etc., in complete working order, situated at Palej, on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Station in Broach District, belonging to the Nasserwanjee Hirjibhoy Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, will be sold by Public Auction at Bombay, at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1897, at 4 p.m.

Full particulars will be supplied on application. Property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th July, 1897.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,
XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,
THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS
IN THE WORLD.
Fresh Consignments from the above Firm
TO HAND.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for
Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, [illegible]
Questions regarding Giras, Wasan, and other [illegible]
Book with an Introductory Account of the [illegible]
Maharashtra and Rewakantha, with [illegible]
Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE [illegible] Rs. 5

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, [illegible]

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that NEW CLASSES will be OPENED in the SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT. BART. SCHOOL for SHEET METAL WORKING and ENAMELLING on the 1st of August, 1897, all the Machinery, Plant, Furnaces, etc., being now set up ready for work.

Instruction will be given in ENGLISH and the VERNACULAR.

The course consists of instruction in the production of Holloware, Stencils, Sign-tablets and Enamels of various colors on different Metals.

Prospectus can be obtained by forwarding a two (2) anna Postage Stamp to the Principal to cover cost of same.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, 1897, for the supply of:—

500 TONS OF RANGOON, MOULMEIN, OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

for delivery at the rate of 250 tons per month commencing not later than 1st September 1897.

1. Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment, shewing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th July, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, 1897, for the supply of:—

250 TONS OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS

of Calicut, Poon, Bentoak, or Siamese hard-wood in three different sizes, samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

2. Specifications and forms of Tender with particulars of delivery can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent to the Agent's office, with a deposit of Rs. 1,000, as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, in case of failure on the contractor's part the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.
3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th July, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, 1897, for the supply of:—

110 TONS OF TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

2. Specifications and forms of Tender with particulars of delivery can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be sent to the Agent's Office, with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, in case of failure on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.
3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th July, 1897.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-20 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-40 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, at 4-50 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1897.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 14th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1897.

VISITING CARDS, PROGRESS, &c. [illegible] Executed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 7	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 8	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
MORENAS & Co.
JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MONSOON SEASON.
A LARGE SELECTION
OF
WATERPROOFS,
UMBRELLAS,
CARRIAGE RUGS,
AND
APRONS.
BEST GOODS! MODERATE PRICES!

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES.—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee and Rangoon.
Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.
CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000
LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charge on above interest deposit accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. [illegible] on daily balances below Rs. [illegible]
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Securities of Goods, Produce, Bullion, Government Securities, etc.
Bills and Promissory notes discounted.
Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,400
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	10 pr. ct.	1,295
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.a.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Gaming Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bombay Cotton Brnls Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	550 / 1,000	250 / 125	250 / 125	25 / dv Rs12½	275 / 140
Bombay Co-operative Press Co. Ld.	880	280	200	14	192½
Bosch City Press Co., Lp	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	580	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hirgoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	130
Khemchund	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Motuseli Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs25	375
Monmar M	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	167½
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	440
Soonoon	300	500	500	20	385
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	30	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	23
Volkart	..	500	500	10 dvd Rs60	1,120
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Sugar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,800	500	500	...	615
The Tapti Valley	28,000	50	200	...	227½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advance	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	100	Nil	56
Arnigabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	90	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unitad	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	810
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,615
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	830
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	590
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dv l Rs.30	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,080
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	750
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	675
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard	...	...	...	...	...
Bullomjee	1,200	500	500	25	740
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,575
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	630
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,200
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	290
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	835
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	775
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	264
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,500
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,435xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,200
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	355
Presidency	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,295
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	920
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,340
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,015
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,075
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Madras	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.121	380
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	7,500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500 nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	780
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	275
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	92
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	153xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	300	6,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	25	75	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,230	100	100	dvd 3	53
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	212½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	200
Kemp & Co.	4,980	200	175	21	380
Kurrachee Landing	500	300	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	274xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	99
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	895
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,065xd
Thacker & Co.	1,400	100	100	125	160
Telephone Co.	6,300	251	100	dvd Rs11	128xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	15-11
China Lead	"	15-6 Nom.
Spain, par Gold, old	"	15-5
Do. do. new	"	15-5
Australia, par Gold	"	15-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	15-5
Do. do.	"	15-5
Do. Dollars	"	15-6
Silver 17	"	77-3
Do. 17½	"	77-3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 11·6m., 10·35a. Low water 3·36m., 4·54a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mad Sports.
Meetings of six mill companies, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.'s, 4 to 4-50 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Art Society will be held on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo, at 5-30 p.m., at the Elphinstone College.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association will be held, this evening, at 5-45, at the office of Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, solicitors of the High Court.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, the following paper will be read :—"The Village, named Shaldigri, in the Hutwa Raj," by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra, Hutwa, Behar.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Gulabchund Moolchund, a Marwaree, who returned to Bombay on Monday last from his native country, after an absence of eight months, has reported to the police that his shop at Dhendy Bazaar Road had been broken into some time during the period, an entrance having been effected from the back door, and copper and brass pots, to the aggregate value of Rs. 253, stolen therefrom.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE.—At a general meeting of the Jain Shankvasi community, on Sunday afternoon, under the presidentship of Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo, in the Jaindharam Sthank, at Chinchpoogly, for the purpose of expressing regret for the irreparable loss sustained by the mandli by the premature death of the honorary secretary, Mr. Odhowjee Naronji Bengali, it was unanimously resolved to send a letter of condolence to his bereaved family.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Polka	Toujours Galant — Fahrbach.
Overture	Die Irrfahrtsums Gluck — Suppe.
Selection	Rip Van Winkle — Planquette.
Valse	Japanese Doree — Waldteufel.
Scena	Guiramento Genaro Amico — Sanelli
Galop	Feidjager — Peplow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CHILD FOUND DEAD.—Abdul Jaba Hoosein, a mill-hand, residing in a chawl at Madanpoora, saw a female child lying dead in a drain behind his chawl. The child was dressed in a jumdee and a skull cap. He informed the police, who had the body removed. There were no marks of violence upon it. The deceased appeared to be three or four months old and to have been ailing, as the body was much emaciated. From the clothes in which it was clad, it appeared to be a Hindu child. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Ripon Road, on view of the body of the child, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

CHOLERA IN THE BYCULLA PRISON.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, touching the death of Manuel Fernandez, a convict, aged fifty years, undergoing a term of sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for house-breaking with intent to commit theft on the 5th October last. The deceased convict was in good health, and was given the usual prison work up to 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he was suddenly attacked with the symptoms of cholera. He was admitted into the Jail Hospital, where the Assistant Surgeon examined him, and pronounced the case to be one of cholera. Consequently the police were informed to send an escort to remove the patient to the Arthur Road Hospital. The escort arrived, and the man was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, where he died on the following day. A verdict of death from cholera was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A BUTLER.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at Love Lane, Byculla, on view of the body of Joseph Paul, a Madrasee native Christian, aged thirty years, residing in that locality. It appears that deceased, who was up to recently employed as a butler in the service of one Mr. Engel, had been for the last fortnight ailing and was consequently very sad and depressed. To add to this a theft was committed in his house about three days ago. These circumstances preyed so much on his mind that Paul appeared to be quite deranged. On Monday evening he drank four annas worth of country liquor and returned home. He went into an inner room and locked the door from inside. A few minutes after his wife heard him groaning and kicking at the door. She forced open the door, and on going into the room found Paul lying dead with his throat cut from ear to ear and a dinner knife close to the body. From the position of the arm and the knife it was quite evident that the wound was self-inflicted. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE WRONG OIL FOR CAKES.—On Monday afternoon, one Samuel Enos, a Beni-Israel, residing with his family on the second floor of a house at Samuel Street, reported to the police that on the previous day he gave an old woman, a relative of his, named Sunabai, a rupee, with instructions to go and purchase five seers of sweet oil, which was wanted to prepare some cakes for the guests whom Samuel had invited. The woman went to a shop, owned by one Vithal Sukaram, at Dongree Bazaar, and by mistake purchased five seers of lamp-oil, instead of sweet-oil, and carried it home. The oil was used in preparing cakes, which were served with other food to twenty-two persons, consisting of males, females, and children. About an hour after the guests had partaken of the food, they began to vomit. Some household remedies were used, and the vomiting stopped. From enquiries made by the police, the incident appeared to have been due to Sunabai, who, being an old woman, made the mistake, for the oil-seller distinctly stated that she asked for five seers of "kurva" oil, and not sweet oil.

A FALSE COMPLAINT BY A POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Manley charged a Purdassee rent collector, named Kashaniprasad, residing at Chowpatty, with theft of a metal watch, valued at Rs. 8-8-0, belonging to Ramdoolari Kalka, a Purdassee policeman employed in the Bombay Police force and doing duty in Chowpatty section. Mr. Salmon pleaded for the accused. The complainant's story was that about half-past 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, the accused came into his room, and taking up a book, began to read from it Ramayana, a religious story. Complainant said that he was tired and would not like to hear the story. Accused, however, commenced reading it, which lulled complainant into sleep. About 10 p.m., a neighbour came into the room and awoke the complainant, who then looked about the room and found the watch missing. He suspected the accused, and gave information to the police. The accused was arrested, and it was alleged that the watch was found hung up on a nail in his room. In his cross-examination by Mr. Salmon, complainant admitted having owed five months' rent to the accused. It was also proved on behalf of the defence that on the evening in question complainant went to the accused, complained of bad foot, and asked him for some tea. Accused prepared some tea for him, and went to a grocer to buy some sugar, leaving complainant in the room. It was urged that complainant must have placed the watch in the accused's room, during the latter's absence. The accused's story was corroborated by the neighbours whom he had called to give evidence. The magistrate in discharging the accused remarked that unfortunately there was only one witness whom the court believed and who saw complainant going into accused's room. If there was any further evidence to support him, the court would have had no hesitation in punishing him for preferring a false charge against the accused. It appeared that there was a conspiracy amongst the complainant and his witnesses to concoct a charge against the accused. The grocer, who was an independent witness, deposed that he sold sugar to the accused at 8 p.m. If accused was in the complainant's room reading Ramayana at the time, he would not have been at the grocer's shop. Further, if accused had stolen the watch, he would not have wrapped it up in a dirty piece of cloth and carried it openly in his hand, but would have concealed it in his dhoti or somewhere else. The watch was found hanging on a nail in accused's room, but if the accused was guilty he would have kept the watch in his box and would not have left it exposed. The accused was discharged.

LADY CUSTOMER : 'I wish to get a birthday present for my husband.'

Storekeeper : 'How long married ?'

'Ten years.'

'All the bargains are on the right, madam.'

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents decay, and gives to the teeth a beautiful pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath, or removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is being recommended by the use of herbs and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the "greatest discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Berners Road, London, Middlesex.

RIVAL MOSLEM PAPERS.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, disposed of the case in which Mr. Mahomed Hussan Mukha, a wealthy Konkani merchant, charged Azumtoola Khan with defamatory articles appeared in his paper called the "Turkish Flag" of the 24th May last. Mr. Kazi Kabirudeen, Barrister-at-Law, with Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted ; while Mr. Mir Aunali, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Aunali said that he did not wish to call any evidence for the defence. He then put in a long written statement of the accused stating that during the months that the plague was raging in Bombay the "Moslem Herald," one of the Urdu papers, printed and published in Bombay, wrote very seditious and inflammatory articles, likely to excite disaffection amongst the Mahomedans of Bombay on the subject of the plague rules and measures then newly formulated, and introduced under the Epidemic Disease Act. It was well-known that Mahomedans were highly sensitive on questions of religion and social customs. With the object of removing and correcting the seditious effects produced by the articles in the "Herald," the accused stated that he started a paper called the "Turkish Flag." Highly respectable Mahomedans of Bombay, who were co-operating with the Government, heart and soul, impressed upon the accused the necessity of placing before the public the acts of the officials in their proper and reasonable light, thus remedying the mischief done by papers like the "Moslem Herald." He had no personal malice against the complainant, and it was absolutely untrue that the accused ever asked the assistance or patronage of the complainant for his paper since the accused was a man of means, and helped many Urdu papers in Bombay. The complainant had not proved that he had been lowered in the estimation of the public, and that his (accused's) remarks contained in the "Turkish Flag," did not apply to the complainant but to the "Moslem Herald." It was fair that his comments in the "Turkish Flag" applied to articles contributed by complainant in the "Moslem Herald," and that the house in Narel Wady was not a mosque as complainant wished people to believe. The accused further stated that he was within the bounds of exception VI. of the section of the Code. He did not intend to harm the reputation of the complainant by publishing the article A, which read at as whole was not defamatory of the complainant in the sense of explanation 4 to section 499 of the Code as it contained no such imputation or directly or indirectly lowered the complainant's moral or intellectual character in the estimation of others.

The magistrate, after commenting on the several passages contained in the article, came to the conclusion that taking the whole article itself, he did not think it was defamatory, though some parts of it were not in good taste and were vulgar. Good papers restrained from vulgar epithets. Bad taste here did not amount to defamation. In the "Moslem Herald" the complainant assumed to give advice, and became a leader, when complainant was not recognised, and all true Mahomedans should repudiate him. The complainant was a young man and yet tried to take precedence over old men.

Under these circumstances he discharged the accused.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT IN SURAT.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAKHMICHAND VIRCHAND.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. C. N. Seddon, first class Magistrate of Surat, who, on the 5th April last, convicted the defendant of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant, under section 188 of the Penal Code, and fined him Rs. 100. Mr. Maneckshah appeared for the defendant, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having neglected to report to any plague authority that his son-in-law, Dayabhai Dayalchand, had fallen ill of plague on or about the 1st April, which he was bound to do under rule 6 of the rules under Act 3 of 1897. The magistrate, in giving his decision, said that evidence was produced showing that the case was accidentally discovered by the mamlatdar, owing to a doctor having been seen leaving the house. The sick man, since dead, had been plastered in the groin. Accused lived in the same house and was in it at 11 p.m. the night before. Many of his connections had died of the plague. He admitted four, he was fined Rs. 100.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the application, said : The magistrate does not find that the applicant was the occupant of the house, or that he knew that is son-in-law Dayabhai had been taken ill of plague, but merely that he lived in the same house, and was in it at 11 p.m. on the night before the day on which the plague patient was discovered. The applicant said that he did not live in the house, but merely took his meals there, and that he left the house as usual at 11 p.m., and went to the factory to sleep, and returned to it at 10 a.m. the next day for his meal. It does not appear when Dayabhai was taken ill of plague, or when he was discovered suffering from it in the house. The attack and the discovery might easily have taken place between 11 p.m. and 10 a.m. As the record of the trial, which was a summary one, does not contain reasons legally sufficient for the conviction, we reverse it and acquit the applicant.

For the above reasons, their lordships reversed the conviction of, and the sentence passed upon the applicant, and directed refund of the fine, if paid.

A SIMILAR CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. HORMUSJEE COWASJEE RANDER.

The applicant applied for a revision of a decision of Mr. C. N. Seddon, first class Magistrate at Surat, who, on the 5th April last, convicted him of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant, and fined him Rs. 100. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the applicant, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The applicant was charged with having neglected to report to any plague authority that his grandson, Byramjee Dorabjee, had fallen ill of plague on or about the 31st March. The applicant stated before the magistrate that he lived in the same house in which the boy was found. He was his mother's father. The boy was taken ill one day. On the night of the 30th March, the boy came to his liquor-shop and took some liquor away. In the morning, he gave him an aperient, as his head ached. He knew nothing more.

The magistrate, in his finding, remarked : The case of this child was discovered owing to an anonymous application posted in Surat on 30th. In consequence of it, the accused's house was visited shortly after midday, and the sick boy found and segregated. No information was given.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said : The magistrate does not find that the sickness, from which the boy was found to be suffering, was either due or likely to be due to plague. The applicant says that his grandson was suffering from headache only, and there is nothing on record to show that the boy ever had any thing else the matter with him. The applicant was not bound to report a case of headache. We therefore reverse the conviction and acquit the applicant.

Their lordships, for the above reasons, reversed the conviction of, and the sentence passed upon the applicant, and ordered refund of the fine, if paid.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

IN ENGLAND OR IN BOMBAY ?

GOVINDRAO DWARKADAS VS. MERWANJEE HOMONJEE IRANEE.

THIS suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,700 on a promissory note executed at Burhanpore, but made payable in Bombay. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the plaintiff, called evidence to show that service of the summons was effected on the defendant by its being affixed to the door of the defendant's house at Mody Bay.

His lordship : Where is the defendant ?

Sheriff's bailiff : He is in Bombay, my lord.

His lordship: I want to be sure of that, as the other day, in another case, a man was said to be in Bombay, whereas he was in England at the time.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the defendant was present in court in the preceding week.

On the case being proved, his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

THE abolition of the tea duty, if effected in Belgium, will have important results to the advantage of planters in India and Ceylon. It will encourage the use of tea as a beverage, and experience shows that the taste once acquired is retained and spreads by example. As yet Russia is the only country in Continental Europe where tea-drinking is general, but the custom is becoming common in France, where, however, as elsewhere tea is heavily taxed. More important than any fillip to consumption in Belgium resulting from the abolition of the duty, will be the effect of that step in strengthening the cause of those who are agitating for the abolition or reduction of the duty in England, and it is not likely that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to resist their demand if he gets many more big surpluses. The advocates of "a free breakfast-table," like the income-tax papers, have been mortified of late years by seeing surplus after surplus swallowed up by the navy, military works, education, and the landlords, while the voice of Ireland, always crying "Give, give," is to be appeased by a bountiful dole next year. Their time seems long in coming, but it will arrive in the end. Tea has become a necessary of life at Home, and a tax of thirty-five per cent. of its value cannot be defended a day after the possibility of relief.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT RELATING TO MAHOMEDAN EXECUTORS.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE PATEL, Second Judge.)

SHRIPAD KHUNDERAO VS. KHOJA SHERIFFBHOY THAVER.

A JUDGMENT of some importance to Mahomedan executors was given by his Honour in this case, in which the plaintiff, who is a receiver appointed by the High Court, in a certain High Court suit, sought to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 128, being the amount of rent due for eight months, at Rs. 16 per month from the 21st August, 1890, to 28th of April last. Mr. Khunderao Moroji, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Shamrao M. Reis, pleader, represented the defendant. As the hearing of the case the defendant's pleader denied tenancy and also denied the plaintiff's right to sue, but further contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—The defendant holds possession of a house as a tenant of Abdul Majeed, the sole executor of one Abdul Karim, deceased. He is sued in rent by the receiver appointed in a High Court suit between one Esmael Khan, an heir of the deceased, and the said Abdul Majeed. The deceased devised the whole house and all his property to the executor, Abdul Majeed. The latter raised Rs. 500 from the defendant, a tenant in the said house, under three registered mortgage bonds, agreeing that the tenant should retain possession of the said house and should not pay rent at Rs. 16 per month, until the principal sum advanced was paid off with interest. The defendant, therefore, contends that till the 18th of October 1898, he is entitled to hold possession without payment of rent. The defendant claims to be an usufructuary mortgagee and has possession through the executor of the title-deeds of the house. In the High Court suit a decree has been passed in favour of Esmael Khan, declaring that the will of the deceased Abdul Karim was inoperative to the extent of two-thirds of his property as against the said Esmael Khan. Relying on this decree the receiver claims to recover rent at the rate of Rs. 16 per month for eight months from the defendant, and submits that if his whole claim be not allowed, it may be reduced by one-third. The executor obtained probate in August 1890. The decree of the High Court affects the devise made under the will, but does not touch the probate. The question then reduces itself to one of law whether a Mahomedan executor could make a valid mortgage of the immoveable property of his testator in a case where the testator is held to have no right to will away two-thirds of his property. It is a known principle that bequests by a Mahomedan can only take effect to the extent of one-third of the net assets remaining after payment of his funeral expenses and debts unless the heirs give their consent. Vide the opinion of the Kazis (Wilson's Digest, Sec. 270). The question involved in this case is whether the decree of the High Court, so much relied upon by the plaintiff, renders invalid the Acts of the executor in raising the loans and mortgaging the property in the way he has done. The three registered bonds passed by the executor show plainly that the moneys were borrowed in order to administer the estate of the deceased, viz., to defray the funeral expenses and the cost of obtaining probate. There are necessary charges under sections 101 and 102 of the Probate and Administration Act of 1881. The bonds further shew that an usufructuary mortgage is created by the executor in terms of clause (d) section 58 of the transfer of Property Act, as the mortgagor delivered possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee and authorised him to retain such possession until payment of the mortgage money and to receive the rents and profits accruing from the property and to appropriate them in payment of principal and interest. I do not think there is any difficulty as regards the position and powers of a Mahomedan executor to deal with the property of his testator. In the case of a Mahomedan executor it is not necessary that he should obtain probate, because section 187 of the Succession Act has not been incorporated into the Probate Act of 1881 (see Shaik Mossa vs. Shaik Essa, I. L. R., 8 Bombay, 241). A Mahomedan executor has all the property of the deceased vested in him, and he can dispose, as he thinks fit, of all the property, subject to restrictions, if any, imposed by the will (Wilson's Digest, sections 184 and 188). But in the present case the executor is clothed with the probate, and if, as plainly appears from the mortgage bonds passed by him, he raised the loans for purposes of administering the estate of his testator, he was justified in so doing. It is to be noted that even if the probate had been revoked, the revocation would not have had any retrospective effect (P. and A. Act, Sec. 84). Has then the decree passed at the instance of Esmail Khan simply declaring that the will was inoperative as regards two-thirds of the property of the testator any such effect as to nullify or invalidate the acts of the executor ? I should think not. Nor can the decree have any effect against the usufructuary mortgage having *bonafide* advanced Rs. 500 subject to the condition that he was to retain possession of the house and pay himself out of the rents as they fell due. Moreover, it should be noted that the decree of High Court directs the Commissioner to take an account of the rents and profits of immoveable property of the deceased received by the said executor, Abdul Majeed, after the death of the testator. This provision will enable the present receiver or his client, the plaintiff in the High Court suit, to take into account the money recovered by the executor from the present defendant which may be said to be rent paid in advance. The defendant occupies the position of an equitable mortgagee having possession of the title-deed of the house, and the bonds passed to him by the executor make him plainly an usufructuary mortgagee. The defendant is entitled to refuse payment of any rent till the 18th of October, 1898. Under these circumstances it seems that the plaintiff, as receiver, is not entitled to recover the rent which he now claims. The suit must be dismissed with costs. Rs. 30 to the defendant's pleader.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

SATURDAY was again very stormy, and shooting was much interfered with by the rain. Only one distance was got through. As was to be expected, the shooting was anything but up to club form. It was very sportsmanlike for so many to turn out in such stormy weather. The full scores are :—

6TH COMPETITION.

	800 yards.
Captain F W English, B V R	21 a
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	20 b
Cr Sergt J E Keess, B V R	18 c
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordee Dept	17 d
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, B V R	13
Ser.t A R Sharpe, B V R	11
Vol F H English, B V R	8
Sergt Inst G Weir, B V R	8
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	8
Vol H Rose, B V R	6
Sergt J Flood, Ordee Dept	6
Gunner J R Edwards, Royal Navy	2
A B Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	2
P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy	2
C P Officer G M Silvester, Royal Navy	2
Corpl J D'Souza, B V R	2
Sergt W Quinton, Ordee Dept	2
P O 1st Class W D Hill, Royal Navy	2
Vol C Gibbins, B V R	0
Sergt Johnstone, Ordee Dept	0
Sergt A W Scott, Ordee Dept	0
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	0

a Winner of 1st spoon.
b Handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon.
c " 2 " " 3rd "
d " 2 " "

WE have already mentioned, writes the *Pioneer*, that the earthquake in Assam caused a very serious loss to Government owing to the stampeding of the elephants in the kheddah camp near Goalpara. It appears that the animals captured some time before in the Garo Hills were in camp with the tame elephants on the 12th of June ; and when the earthquake occurred on the evening of that day some were being exercised and trained, others were being watered or were on their way to the river and others again were securely tethered. The effect of the repeated shocks was to cause a stampede of all that were not tied up, tame and wild alike. The earth

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 27.

THE price of Consols in London remained yesterday at 112 7-8. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118½, Rupee Securities at £63 1-8; and French Rentes at 118¾. Exchange on London at Paris was ¼ centime lower, at 25·10 fcs.; and Exchange on India at 30 days' sight 1-16d., at 1s. 2 27-32d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1½ per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-8d. to 27 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York ¼ cent to 59 cents per oz., while demand on London was unchanged at 4·87½ dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 454s. per 416 lb., July-August shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market firm in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot prices were unaltered all round, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. per lb. higher in all positions, 4 13-64d. being quoted for July delivery, and 3 7-8d. for November-December. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; August Futures advanced 4 points, to 7·52 cents; and December 10 points, to 7·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

In our local market for this staple European shippers still keep out, but the Mills are buying to a small extent. There has to-day been some enquiry for Japan, but no business has as yet been actually done. Prices remain steady, and dealers show an inclination to give way. In New Cotton Rs. 212 is the nominal price for Broach, and Rs. 166 for Bengal; but to-day having been the settling day for "kutchra" contracts, rates are very irregular, and no business has been reported.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Nothing has been doing to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,727	bales.
Wheat	10,223	cwts.
Linseed	1,389	"
Rapeseed	19,103	"
Gingellyseed	509	"
Poppyseed	1,835	"
Castorseed	5,562	"
Rice	1,361	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. A big line has been booked per "Knight Commander" (s) to Havre at 10s. per ton; there has also been some enquiry for August shipment.

EXCHANGE.—Quiet in tone to-day rates opened at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar bought a fair amount for ready delivery, and were sellers for forward. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and there was only a moderate *bona-fide* demand for Bank Paper, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Francs "	1·50½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a steady market at 100 9-16 for Cash and this month's Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, and advanced early in the latter position to 100⅝; for next month's settlement 102⅜ was quoted, and for 3 per Cents 95½.

SHARES.—There have been an advance to-day of Rs. 5 each in Central India, China, Currimbhoy and Queen; of Rs. 10 in Framjee Petit Mills; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 18-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cents. Consols	112 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	104 3/4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1/8
Bar Silver	27 3-16

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Sumatra (extra,) left London, for China, direct on the 24th instant.

SINGAPORE, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes (extra) arrived here, this morning, from Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 26.

Mail steamer Simla, from Calcutta and Paramatta, from Aden, arrived.

JULY 27.

Mail steamer Australie, from Australia, arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 26.

FROM GLASGOW.
Armenia s—10 cases whisky, Smith Brothers and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Murray s—10 cases soap, Abba Gunny, Rufford Hall s—4 hogsheads wine, Eduljee Bezonjee.
FROM LONDON.
Clydesdale s—17 cases provision, D Dadabhoy.
Britannia s—100 cases port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 10 cases medicine &c, Eduljee Brothers; 7 cases cheese, W B Green and Co; 45 cases claret, Phipson and Co; 4 bales and 3 cases writing paper, and 17 cases stationery, etc, John Dickinson and Co; 6 cases provision, 3 cases confectionery, etc, Minocher Kooka; 5 casks 8 cases biscuits, and 3 cases medicine, etc, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 16 cases medicine, etc, B Spinner and Co; 115 cases candles, Nazerally Hebtoolabhoy.
FROM NEW YORK.
Armenia s—4 cases medicine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Britannia s—16 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormusjee Adarjee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Stolzenfels s—8 cases candles, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases medicine, Angelo M D'Souza; 10 cases writing papers, Nazerally Hebtoolabhoy.
FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels s—7 cases glassware, R Ditmar.
Johannesberger s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM GENOA.
Singapore s—50 casks chemicals, V Jootha.
FROM TRIESTE.
Amphitrite s—60 bales writing paper, Abdool Hoosein Haderalli; 35 bales and 10 cases writing paper, M A Mosaheb Shurfally.

JULY 27.

FROM GLASGOW.
Armenia s—10 cases whisky, Smith Brothers and Co: 2 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co.
Clan Murray s—20 cases confectionery, A H Hoosein.
Imperialist s—1 cask whisky, J Connell.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Murray s—3 cases tobacco manufactured, Dinshaw Merwan.
FROM LONDON.
Britannia s—33 cases portwine, D Dadabhoy; 20 cases sherry and port, 13 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co; 64 cases candles, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 13 cases medicine, P Athaley and Co; 5 cases medicine &c, M T Madon and Co; 6 cases ham, 3 cases provision &c, W B Green and Co; 1 cask glassware, Badham Pile and Co; 3 cases bacon, &c, 2 cases cheese, 1 bale paper, 11 cases provision 9 cases stationery &c, A M Sodder; 2 cases bicycles Vatch Brothers; 1 cask claret, Phipson and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Raventhaler s—160 drums methylated spirit, B Rigold and Bergmann.
Johannesberger s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Stolzenfels s—20 bales tissue paper, E Mohomedally; 5 cases medicine, Bertie Smith and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Stolzenfels s—4 cases plate glass, Allen Mackenzie and Sons; 5 cases earthenware, 7 cases glassware, Jafferbhoy Rehimtoola; 19 cases playing cards, Mohomedally Peerkhanjee.
Tropic s—1 hogshead brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Britannia s—35 cases claret, D Dadabhoy; 2 hogsheads claret, Cutler Palmer and Co; 26 cases brandy and 58 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cased brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
FROM VENICE.
Britannia—4 cases medicine, C Boggiano; 24 cases glass beads, A G Daudbhoy.
Madura s—20 bales writing paper, M A Misaheb Shurufally.
Amphitrite s—24 bales writing paper, K Mohomedally; 42 cases writing paper, and 64 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood; 2 cases glass beads, D Medly and Co; 18 cases glass beads, S D Karanjia; 29 bales printing paper, 23 cases and 20 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JULY 26.

8 P.M.	80·3

TUESDAY.—JULY 27.

6 A.M.	78·2
10 A.M.	87·4
2 P.M.	84·3
6 P.M.	84·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CONNEL—July 27, the beloved wife of Martin Connel, Foreman, Richardson and Cruddas. Funeral will leave Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Works, Byculla, at 4-30 this evening. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

DEVONSHIRE—KING—July 28, 1847, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. G. L. Fenton, Abraham Devonshire, to Margaret King, residents of Elephanta. (English and Scotch papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUNNE—July 22, at Ferozepore, the wife of J. P. Dunne, Station Master, B. B. and C. I. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—ROGERS—July 3, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. W. H. M. Wathen, M.A., Verner A. Stewart, to Grace, fourth daughter of G. Rogers, Esq., of Simla.

DEATHS.

FALCONNER—TAYLOR—July 17, at Saugor, C. P., Lillian, the dearly loved child of Mr. and Mrs. G. Falconner Taylor, aged 7 days.

LOTTERI—July 13, at Hazaribagh, Mary Catherine, the beloved wife of D. Lotteri and daughter of the late Neil McIntyre, Telegraph Department, aged 25 years, 9 moths, and 6 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897.

WHILE the question of the rate at which Government will be able to float the loan notified last week is still being eagerly discussed, it will not be inappropriate to glance at the successive reductions in rates of interest and other features of the history of the loan transactions of the British Government in India. The fourth volume of "Commercial and Financial Statistics of British India" issued from the Statistical Bureau shows that when Queen Victoria came to the Throne the rupee debt was 33¾ crores. Fifteen years later it had gone up to 45⅛ crores, and remained at about that figure until the Mutiny of forty years ago. The dislocation of the administration caused by that revolt, the cost of its suppression, and the great addition to the army which resulted from it, led to an increase in the debt, which rose to 63¼ crores. In the sixties there was but little augmentation of the paper, which was only six crores more in 1874-75 than it had been fifteen years earlier. In the meantime, however, the sterling debt had risen, principally for purpose of railway construction, from 24½ million pounds to nearly 40 millions. The succeeding decade saw very large additions to the registered liabilities of the country. The great Famine of twenty years ago, and the Afghan War which followed it so helped to swell the totals, that by the time that the accounts of those memorable events were closed the rupee paper stood at 93 crores; and the sterling paper at between 70 and 80 millions pounds. It would be a mistake to supppose that these totals relate exclusively to the three great calamities that have been referred to: for all the time public works were being constructed upon a large scale, thus opening up the country, developing its resources, and minimising the risks of starvation of hundreds of thousands in years of scarcity. For instance, there were at that time nearly 11,000 miles of railways either owned by the State or guaranteed and assisted. But in the fourteen or fifteen years that have since elapsed the policy of famine insurance, and the growing sense of the importance of commercial and industrial development in lessening the pressure of the population upon the soil, have led to a greatly accelerated progress in the direction of public works. The mileage of the railways of the country has been doubled, and irrigation schemes have been undertaken on a large scale. These public works, combined with the heavy losses entailed by the low rates of sterling exchange, have led to further additions to the debt of the country until it now stands at about 107 crores worth of rupee paper and about 120 million pounds on the sterling account.

The rate of interest prevailing on the rupee debt of the country was six per cent. up to 1822, and the loans bearing that high interest were not fully paid off until 1858-59. With the exception of two or three small loans raised at four per cent., the rate of borrowings was five per cent. from 1822 to 1853. But in the latter year the security of Government stood so high, that they were able to convert all the loans to four per cent. The shock to the credit of the country caused by the upheaval of 1857, was so great, however, that a return to the old rate was necessitated. Two years later, a loan was floated even half a per cent. higher than this, and it was not until 1871 that this debt was converted to 4½. By 1878 the bulk of the State liabilities bore interest at 4 per cent., and only a small part of them (about fifteen crores) at 4½ per cent. The latter loans were all converted into fours in 1893, save for a sum of one crore borrowed from the Maharaja Holkar on account of the Indore State Railway, and not convertible until 1970. In the same year a small loan of Rs. 3,50,00,000 was raised at 3½ per cent., and this was followed in 1894 by Sir James Westland's successful conversion of the fours to 3½ per cent. Last year a loan was easily floated at 3 per cent., but owing to the present unfavourable condition of the money market the Government of India have been compelled to return to the 3½ per cent. rate for the loan for which tenders are now invited, although in Sir James Westland's budget statement last March it was announced that the three per cent. rate would be adopted. The interest payable on the sterling loan has been reduced concurrently with that upon the rupee debt. From five per cent. after the Mutiny the rate has gone down to 3 and 3½ per cent., £42,000,000 odd being held at the former figure, and £63,798,000 at the latter, and there is a sum of five millions sterling held in debentures at 3½. It is noteworthy that only a comparatively small part of the rupee debt, and none of that in sterling, is in Native hands. It is estimated that about eighty crores out of the 109 crores rupee paper is held by Europeans. The invested currency reserve is included in the calculation of the debt held by them. When Native politicians complain of the annual drain from the country to England, they should bear in mind that to a considerable extent this is due to the slowness with which wealthy Indians come forward to invest in the Government loans by which the resources of the country have been developed, and by which their own wealth in many cases has been consequently greatly increased. The total interest charge on the debt of the country exceeds ten crores annually.

JUST as necessity is the mother of invention so opportunity is often the parent of crime, especially of peculative crime. Hence it is not surprising to find that last year, during the closing months of which plague was rampant in Bombay, there was a considerable increase of police cases. Mr. Vincent's annual report—probably the last one that able and experienced Commissioner will write before his retirement takes effect—points out that many of the people who fled from the city left their homes entirely unoccupied and unprotected, while others went to temporarily reside in outlying parts of the Island where sufficient police protection could not be furnished. The administration was further hampered by the unusual amount of sickness in the force, as in other walks of life, during those distressful weeks. Side by side with a sudden increase of men in hospital and on the sick list came numerous fresh calls upon the police in connection with the measures for plague prevention, so that the ordinary duties of the force were considerably interfered with. This gave the Bombay budmash his opportunity, and he was not at all slow to take it. The offences coming under the denomination of serious crime were 4,266 in number as against a quinquennial average of 3,739; while minor crimes numbered 36,197, as compared with an average of 23,892. The two figures combined give a total of 40,463 cognizable offences, being an increase of 3,173 as compared with the year 1895, and 7,234 as compared with the average of the three previous years. Such a large increase is disquieting, and must be especially unpleasant for Mr. Vincent now that his retirement is close at hand. But the reasons given for it are, it seems to us, adequate, for in so exceptional a year the statistics cannot be judged by ordinary standards. Out of the thirty thousand cases preferred by the police only seven per cent. escaped conviction, while in magisterial cases 10·39 per cent. were acquitted. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen was over three and a-half lakhs, as compared with Rs. 2,42,000 in the previous year. The respective percentages of recoveries were 43·28 and 50·16. This falling off is attributed by the Commissioner to two things—first to several doubtful complaints involving large amounts, and secondly to the numerous cases committed during the closing months of the year, the complaints in regard to which were often not received for several weeks owing to the absence of the owners.

During the year there were eight cases of murder or attempted murder, half of the number being from mercenary motives. Two were due to revenge, one to domestic intrigue, and one to insanity. The suicides during the year numbered 115; the accidental deaths 271. The number of persons killed by being run over in the streets was 27, being five less than in the previous year. Twelve months ago Mr. Vincent had very little to say in favour of anthropometry, but with a more extended experience of the system he now speaks of it in terms of commendation. By its aid 145 criminals were identified in the city, and nearly two thousand measurements were taken. Mr. Vincent remarks that the system has not had the hoped for results as regards heavier sentences to old offenders, but is of opinion that it will become more valuable as time goes on. With this end in view he suggests the establishment in India of three or more Central Bureaus where references could be made. Another suggestion the report contains is that there should be a legalised system of police surveillance over habitual offenders "as in all civilized countries." As a reason for this suggestion Mr. Vincent says that when a man has finished his time in jail he sets forth under a new name to another part of the country "where he plies his old trade with often renewed vigour and with ever so much better chances of non-indentification and non-detection than he would have in any country in Europe." It is generally thought that in the larger towns at least the police soon become fairly well familiar with the antecedents of new settlers of doubtful character, and that an indirect surveillance is carried on. But on this subject an outsider is largely in the dark, and if Mr. Vincent thinks that a legalised system of surveillance is required, his opinion will doubtless carry the weight in official circles to which it is entitled by his long experience. The terms of warm appreciation used in regard to the Commissioner's deputy, Mr. Gell, is a timely tribute to the officer who will act for Mr. Vincent while he is on leave. The Commissioner closes his report with a word of praise for superintendents and other officers whom he names "for unflagging zeal and staunch integrity."

"A HINDU" has very courteously forwarded us certain statements, which have appeared elsewhere, as conclusive proof that we were in error in stating that the rules laid down for the plague operations in Poona were carried out under the supervision of officers, and that complaints of the conduct of soldiers were not ignored, but were always forwarded to the commanding officer for inquiry. The names of four persons are given, who were sent to the plague hospital and discharged next day to find on their return home that their bedding had been burnt. Such cases are regrettable, and those who suffered the hardship of twenty-four hours' segregation in an observation ward deserve sympathy. But the rule laid down for such visitation—as well as for the examination of intending passengers on board steamers going to England—is that every case in which the temperature is above 101° Fahr. is to be treated as suspicious, and placed under observation. If the fever disappears, the suspect is allowed to return to his home. When such cases are found on board the mail steamer, the sailor or intending passenger is sent ashore, and has to wait for another week for a steamer, even if the fever leaves him the same day. That is a hardship to the individual, but the rule is justified by two considerations. First, if the fever be the first symptom of plague, the patient put under observation will be placed in the most favourable conditions for recovery by being secured the advantage of medical treatment and proper nursing at the outset. Secondly, the danger of infecting the relatives and neighbours is reduced to a minimum. The burning of beds was also authorised by the rules; the loss being made good by compensation. The burning of bedding and rags and the like is necessary in the public interest to prevent the danger of spreading the disease. Four cases are mentioned in which soldiers are alleged to have behaved disrespectfully to idols—in one case by removing flowers from them, a measure of necessary precaution from the sanitary point of view. In one instance it is charged that the soldiers demolished the temple walls, broke the legs of the idol, and covered its face with red paint. But Mr. Rand and another member of the Committee personally visited the temple in question after the outrage "and admitted that the conduct of the soldiers was atrocious," which it was, if it be correctly set down. But this very case refutes the charge that complaints were scornfully ignored by the Poona Plague Committee, and thrown contemptuously into the waste-paper basket.

However, these cases even if taken as proved up to the hilt do not come within a hundred leagues of making good the charge that the soldiers who volunteered for plague duty were guilty of atrocities worse than those in Armenia, and that Poona groaned under an oppression that no people of any spirit would submit to. Not one of the *pieces justificatives* cited make the remotest reference to the stripping of women in the public streets to see whether they were suffering from plague or not; nor to other "outrages on female modesty," still less to violation and the consequent suicide of one of the victims. An attempt has been made to bolster up the charge of stripping women by suggesting that Mr. Rand's communication that women should not be brought out in the streets to be "examined" when they or their relatives objected to it, tacitly admitted that the women were "stripped." It is sophistically argued that the women could not be examined without the removal of their garments, and that therefore the charge was true. Every day for some months past the passengers by every train to or from Bombay have been examined at Kalyan or other stations by a staff of medical men. They have been required to come out of the carriages and stand on the platform in the light while they are "examined." They are not stripped; the pulse is felt, and if necessary the tongue is looked at; but they are not divested of their clothing. A similar examination took place in Poona when it seemed desirable that the occupants of dark and fetid houses should step into the street for examination in the light of day. The assertion that women were stripped naked in public to be examined by soldiers was a fabrication; the attempt to laboriously sustain it by arguing that the compliance of the chairman of the Plague Committee with the request that women should not be pressed to step into the street when they objected to do so, is scarcely candid. The strange thing is that throughout this endeavour to find excuse or palliation of the dastardly murders of the Jubilee night, it is assumed that without rhyme or reason a brutal soldiery had been turned loose upon Poona to work their wicked will on the helpless inhabitants. The fact that the soldiers—the majority of them Native soldiers—had volunteered to enter the plague houses from which their present detractors had fled in panic, and endeavour to save the people from the ravages of a disease that was slaying them in thousands, is forgotten. They risked their lives to help the helpless, abandoned by their own kith and kin, and their reward is to be vilified as if they were the worst of malefactors.

THE additional allotment asked for by the Bombay Committee of the Famine Relief Fund to meet the urgent needs of Bijapur, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar, was four lakhs and forty thousand rupees. The Central Committee, however, having urgent claims to meet from the North-West and the Central Provinces, felt unable to allocate more than three and a-half lakhs to this Presidency. The reduction necessitates a re-consideration of the amounts to be alloted to the respective districts, especially as new factors in the situation have arisen since the provisional distribution was settled by the Committee. For instance, the State of Akalkote is now in great distress. The scarcity of rain is causing the crops to wither, and a continuance of the famine is feared. As the case is urgent a sum of R

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEBATE ON THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 27.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Hon. P. J. Stanhope moved that the House regrets the inconclusive action of the report of the South Africa Committee, and its failure to recommend specific steps against Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and demands that Mr. Hawkesley be summoned to appear at the bar of the House.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said it was not for the Committee to decide the question of action against Mr. Rhodes, but for the Government, which in dealing therewith would consider his services.

Sir W. V. Harcourt said the report of the Committee was conclusive on all important points, and he believed the denial of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Selborne regarding the Colonial Office's knowledge of the Jameson raid. The charges brought against the Committee of having plotted against to hush up evidence was, he said, contemptible.

REJECTION OF MR. STANHOPE'S MOTION.

The debate on Mr. Stanhope's motion, in the Commons, on the report of the South Africa Committee, resulted in its rejection by 304 against 77 votes.

STATEMENT BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain, in addressing the House, said that during the past eighteen months he had been embarrassed by rumours and charges, and he rejoiced at this discussion.

He hoped that henceforth he could speak and work as a free man.

He was convinced that while the fault of Mr. Cecil Rhodes was as great as a statesman could commit, nothing existed affecting his personal character as a man of honor.

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed that Mr. Rhodes had already been sufficiently punished, and that the Government did not intend to prosecute him or remove him from the Privy Council.

In conclusion, he said, that there must be a more direct and efficient control over the Chartered Company in future by the Government, but it was not intended to abolish the Charter.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

ATTACK ON MALAKHAND CAMP.

SIX OFFICERS WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The Malakhand position was attacked last night by a body of a thousand tribesmen who are believed to be people of Swat, and led by the Mullah, known as a mad fakir, who now appears to have been preaching sedition in the neighbourhood for some time.

Severe fighting took place, and six British officers are said to be wounded.

Amongst the wounded officers are :—Major Tayler of the 45th Bengal Infantry ; Major Lamb, of the 24th Bengal Infantry; Captain Holland, of the 24th; and Captain Herbert, lately of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, the last shot through the leg.

This morning Colonel Meiklejohn, who is the Commandant at Malakhand, was able to act on the offensive, and is now pursuing the Mullah.

The Chakdara post, on the Swat river, eleven miles beyond Malakhand, had also been attacked, and telegraph wires were cut, but Chakdara is practically impregnable, and is no doubt all right.

The Malakhand position is garrisoned by three Regiments and a Battery ; for that reason much surprise is expressed at its being attacked. The extent of the rising has not yet been known.

The Guides from Mardan started last night to reinforce Colonel Meiklejohn, and the West Kent Regiment from Cherat, and the 38th Dogras from Nowshera are being pushed up in support.

LATER.

Lieutenant Leonard Manley, 45th Sikhs, was killed.

Dangerously wounded : Lieutenant Taylor, 45th Sikhs.

Severely wounded : Major Herbert and Lieutenant Watling, R. E.

Slightly wounded : Lieutenant J. Lamb, 24th Punjab Infantry.

The Guides Cavalry pursued the enemy who retreated this morning.

The Malakhand camp is an open one, and is somewhat commanded from the hills around, which no doubt accounts for the number of wounded.

The Swat tribesmen some time since sent a deputation to Simla to complain about some grievances and their present rising is supposed to be connected with their dissatisfaction at the result.

FROZEN MEAT FOR INDIA.

That we are within measurable distance of forzen meat from the colonies being supplied to India is shown by the fact that the Government of India have just called for estimates, and are considering the practicability of introducing a Cold Storage System for the supply of the troops in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, and Aden with Colonial meat, as already done at the Malta and Gibraltar stations.

STEAMERS' COAL IN THE GULF.

With a view to checking the undue extension of the privilege which merchant steamers enjoy of obtaining coal from the Government depot in the Persian Gulf, a fixed rate of fifty rupees per ton is hereafter to be charged for such coal.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

Lieutenant Cheyne, 5th Bombay Cavalry, is transferred from Bombay to the Punjab Command.

DEATH OF ASSISTANT SURGEON TRAYNOR.

The death has taken place, at Bannu, of Assistant Surgeon Traynor from apoplexy.

MALVAN FISHERMEN AND SALT EARTH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALVAN, JULY 20.

A large meeting of more than two thousand fishermen, inhabitants of Kolamb and surrounding villages, was held, yesterday, at Kolamb, Malvan, under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Sitaram Raghunath Desai, to adopt a memorial to her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, as received on Jubilee day, requesting permission for free use of gold earth for fish curing. This was carried with vociferous cheers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 9.

The principal feature of the Board of Trade returns for the month of June and for the past half year is the fact that they show a further increase in the declared value of the imports of merchandise and a further decrease in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures. The increase in the value of the imports for the month is upwards of £1,000,000, and the increase for the six months is nearly £9,000,000. Against these figures we must put an increase of £812,821 in the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise during June, and an increase of £2,558,867 for the six months, leaving the net increase in the merchandise imports for the six months £6,373,344. Taking the total figures for the six months, it appears that, with the imports valued at £225,435,246, and the exports of British, Irish, foreign, and colonial produce and manufactures valued at £149,775,090, there is apparently a debit balance of £75,660,186 against us on the merchandise account, or upwards of 50 per cent. on the total value of the exports. To this must be added an excess of £3,600,515 in the imports of the precious metals as compared with the exports of the same, bringing the total debit balance to upwards of £79,000,000 for the six months. Making every allowance for freight charges, interest on investments, and the expenses of British travellers abroad, the figures certainly suggest that capital has been in process of withdrawal from abroad to a considerable extent. In one very important respect the figures for the first half of 1897 present a contrast to the figures for the first half of 1896. For the corresponding period last year a large increase (about £13,000,000) in the declared value of the imports was accompanied by an approximately equivalent increase in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish merchandise. In noticing the decrease this year in the latter item we must remember that the comparison is with a year of increase, and that the falling off this year is only a fraction of the increase last year. But this only throws into stronger relief the special feature of the imports, which show a large increase this year, following a large increase last year. The chief increase in the imports during June was under the heading of raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures, exclusive of textile materials. This increase is mainly accounted for by large imports of timber from Canada. The imports of cotton, wool, jute, and silk all show decreases, the only exceptions to the contraction in the textile list being flax and mohair. Other items in the import list showing increases are living animals and duty-free articles of food and drink ; the wheat imports show contraction, but the imports of fruit, provisions, and especially dairy produce, have more than counterbalanced this falling off. Dutiable articles of food and drink, noticeably coffee, currants, wine, and brandy, have contributed to the increase in the imports, and also metals, copper, iron ore, and quicksilver, in particular, showing increases for June in both quantity and value as against June last year.

The only increases in the list of British and Irish exports for June are shown by the items living animals, raw materials (mainly wool), and parcel post. Under every other heading there is a decrease, the most conspicuous being the falling off, to the extent of nearly a million sterling, in the value of the exports of yarns and textile fabrics. The total quantity of cotton yarn exported shows a decrease of 2,800,000lb., in round figures, a large proportion of this being accounted for by a diminution in the shipments to Madras and Bombay (contrasting with an increase to Bengal and Burmah), Germany, France, Turkey, China, and Japan. The exports of cotton piece goods during the month show a decrease of upwards of 81,000,000 yards, which, within about 13,000,000 yards, is accounted for by decreases in the shipments to Bombay, Bengal, and Burmah. The shipments of these goods to Australasia, Canada, and the West Indies have also been on a reduced scale. There has been a very marked falling off in the shipments to Greece, but those to Turkey and also to Egypt again show some expansion. The foreign settlements in West Africa increased their takings, and the shipments to Persia have again been conspicuously on a relatively large scale. There has been a noteworthy increase to the Straits Settlements, with some falling off to the Dutch as well as the Spanish East Indian and adjacent possessions, and to both China and Japan. The impending new American tariff appears to have continued to stimulate shipments to the United States. A very general contraction is observable in the quantities sent to Mexico and the Central and South American markets (to Argentina and Brazil conspicuously so), and also to the foreign West Indies. The exports of jute piece goods show a noticeable increase, and also those of linen and worsted fabrics, the dominant influence in all these cases having again been the effort to get goods into the United States before the enactment of the new tariff. It will thus be seen that the large contraction under the heading of yarns and textile manufactures during June has been due solely to the difficulties of the cotton trade, especially in the Indian and other Asiatic markets, where, in addition to the adverse influence of famine and plague, there have again been the embarrassments of fluctuating exchange rates. Taking the figures for the six months, it appears that the decrease in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures is all but exclusively a decrease in the value of the textile goods (mainly cotton goods) exported.

Sir West Ridgeway has forwarded to the Colonial Secretary a despatch respecting the Customs duties levied on cotton goods imported into Ceylon. The despatch is interesting as showing the very small extent of the spinning industry in the Colony and its position is compared with that of the Indian mills. Sir West Ridgeway states that the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Company's mill was built in 1889, and started in 1890. It was a new enterprise, and no other mill has since been started. The promoters hoped to be able to introduce the cultivation of cotton into the island, in order to have the raw material at hand ; but their efforts were unsuccessful, and consequently all the cotton used has to be imported at considerable expense, amounting to 7½ per cent. on its cost. The Indian mills further compete on favourable terms with the local industry, because the higher rate of wages here, as compared with India, adds greatly to the cost of manufacture. The conditions under which the industry is carried on are thus totally different from those that prevail in India, where the cotton used in mills is locally grown, and labour is cheap. The speculation has not been a profitable one for the shareholders. In 1891 a dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid, and in 1892 2 per cent. Since the last-mentioned date no dividend has been paid. There was a progressive increase in the sales from the local mill from 1891 to 1894, when the value reached Rs. 505,006. The last two years have shown a falling off, and the value in 1896 was Rs. 440,713. The goods manufactured are of comparatively low counts, the cloth not being filled. The class of goods is such as suits the native market ; and it is believed that they are being largely bought by estate coolies. As the value of cotton goods imported has risen, it is not easy to say to what extent British and Indian manufacturers have been affected by the local industry ; but for reasons already given, the Indian rather than the British manufacturer would have been the loser. A motion was brought forward in the Colombo Chamber of Commerce in favour of the imposition of an excise duty upon local manufactures. The motion was lost by a considerable majority ; and it is noteworthy that, of the eleven gentlemen who supported it, five are representatives of German firms, whose votes were probably not altogether directed by a benevolent desire to benefit the English or Indian manufacturer. "It will thus be seen" says the despatch "that the industry is a very struggling one ; that it competes but little, if at all, with Manchester ; and that if it is killed by a countervailing excise duty, it is the Indian rather than the British manufacturer that will benefit. For my part, I should not be ashamed to advocate the encouragement of a young industry such as this in a colony where it is so desirable to develop new industries by a protective duty ; but I am aware that it would be useless to do so. I think, however, that Ceylon may with confidence appeal to the generosity of Manchester not to look upon the "pound of flesh," but at least to wait until the young industry in question has developed into a rival worthy of notice. I cannot but think, and my impression is strengthened by some of the arguments, that the object which the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have in view is the abolition of the import duties on cotton goods. This wish is very natural ; but I regret to say that, under present circumstances, compliance is impossible. The Colony cannot part with any substantial source of revenue such as the cotton duties, which are estimated for the current year at Rs. 280,000. The Chamber of Commerce refer to the discontinuance of an illegal method of assessing the duties as an augmentation of the cotton duties by 40 per cent., made solely in order to increase the revenue. This was not the object. The illegality in question was brought to my notice, and I had no option but to put an end to it. A Select Committee, however, was appointed to examine the scale of *ad valorem* duties; and it is quite possible, although I cannot bind myself to the concession, that those will be reduced to 4 per cent., in which case the increase, consequent on the present method of valuation, will not be 40 per cent., as estimated by the Chamber of Commerce, but 10 per cent., or at the present rate of exchange, 6 per cent. It should not be overlooked that under our tariff the duty on a considerable portion of the cotton goods imported is on an assessed value, and accordingly, that the valuation for duty of the pound sterling at its true value does not affect these goods.

Referring to the comparison which was made in your columns a short time ago between the Japanese and the Indian spining industry the *Manchester Guardian* expresses the opinion that the so-called "natural advantages" of India in regard to the cotton mill industry are a delusion. No greater nonsense on this subject has ever been uttered than that of London journalists who have never been in Lancashire, but who nevertheless feel justified in lecturing Lancashire experts on the "geographical advantages" of India in regard to this industry. "Our own opinion" says the Lancashire paper "has long been that the mill industry of Bombay is an exotic industry which has been forced into growth by artificial conditions—chiefly the decline in exchange,—and that neither the climate nor the people are naturally adapted for it. We believe that there is not an operative in a Bombay mill who would not be better employed in growing cotton and in weaving the beautifully fine tissues which have been produced from the hand-looms of India from time immemorial than in spinning coarse counts in a cotton mill. Even the Bombay paper seems quite unconsciously to express a similar idea when, with reference to the substitution of exports of raw cotton for exports of yarn to Japan, it remarks : 'We, however, have no cause to complain of an industrial development which in place of a yarn trade of the value of nearly a crore of rupees has given us a market for our raw material which last year made purchases worth more than three and a half crores of rupees.' The Bombay paper, however, forgets that the increased exports of raw cotton from India eastwards have been at the expense of the exports of the same material to Europe, and that India is rather worse than better off for the change of direction."

It is stated that the Chinese Government have for the present abandoned their proposal to impose an Excise duty of 10 per cent on the product of the silk filatures and cotton-spinning mills and other factories erected at open ports in China and worked under the Simonoseki Treaty. The proposal, which was made by the Tsung-li-Yamen in a memorial to the Throne, created, as will be remembered, dismay amongst the foreign communities in China, especially when it was discovered that the Japanese in their new commercial treaty with China had agreed to the tax, and had thus nullified to a great extent the rights of manufacture in the treaty ports which they had secured for foreigners by the forth article of the treaty of peace. The history of the proposal is short. The foreign Ministers in Pekin requested the Chinese not to impose the tax until they had had an opportunity of receiving instructions from their Governments. The latter refused to consider the matter until the views of the foreign communities in China became known. These were hostile to the measure in a great degree, and now the Chinese have decided to drop the matter until they have finished their discussions with regard to the proposed increase in the tariff, for they wish to have the tax the same in amount as the import duty. They are eager, too, not to have more than one tariff question at a time, and as the import duty is of much more importance to them they wish to dispose of that if they can before entering on another discussion as to duties. I cannot find, however, that the Chinese are any nearer a conclusion of the import duty question than they were when Li Hung Chang left the country, although the arrival of the special Ambassador to the Jubilee celebration more than a month before the due period was generally attributed to a desire to discuss this subject with the Foreign Office.

The law which exempts a shipowner from responsibility for the mistakes of pilots whom he is compelled to employ sometimes involves considerable hardship in its application. A case in point has just been before the Admiralty Court, in which the owner of a sailing barge sought to recover damages from the owners of the steamer Perth for the loss of his vessel. It was admitted that the steamer was alone to blame for the collision, but the steamship company set up the plea of compulsory pilotage and threw the entire responsibility on the pilot. The plaintiff was unable to prove contributory negligence on the part of any of the crew, and his suit was therefore dismissed with costs. He has thus lost his vessel and cargo through another's carelessness, and has practically no redress, for all that can be recovered from a Trinity House pilot for neglect or want of skill is £100, plus his fee for the voyage on which he incurred liability. If the collision had been the result of the faulty navigation of both vessels and any injury had been sustained by the Perth, the unfortunate barge owner—in addition to losing his own craft without compensation—would have been liable for half the damage to the steamer. In some foreign countries the pilot, though carried compulsorily, is only in the position of an adviser to the captain, and in such cases the owner's liability remains unaffected. This appears to be a much more logical system than our own, under which the pilot assumes control of the navigation, and, although employed and paid by the shipowner, is not regarded in law as his servant or agent.

Mr. Pelham Warren, Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, writing on the tea trade, says :—The first musters were shown on May 9th, or four days later than last year, a trifling business having been done previously in Kiukiang. The musters shown here on the first day amounted to 101 chops of Khemun, representing 17,133 half-chests, and 43 chops of Ningchow, representing 9,716 half-chests. Of the Khemuns, the best ones were quickly taken at 40 to 53 taels, against 45 to 68 taels for the corresponding grades last year, and head chops of Ningchow at 50 to 53 taels, against 65 to 70 taels in 1895. It is many years since the opening has been so quiet. Buyers had the recollection of very bad results from the previous season's purchases, and everyone was determined to act with the greatest caution and prudence. It is satisfactory to have to record that this sensible course of action continued to be fairly general throughout the season, the only district in which there was any hurried buying being Khemuns, some of which stood out by comparison with the rest of the crop, and so were more quickly and eagerly competed for. During the first week arrivals kept on a very moderate scale indeed, but as few buyers took more than one chop or so at a time at the beginning, there was never any approach to a rush such as we have so often seen in past years. First crop supplies would have been smaller than they eventually proved to be had it not been that early purchases gave the tea-men more than they had been led to expect, considering the losses shippers had sustained the year before. Getting these high prices at the beginning, though only for a moderate quantity and from one or two districts, greatly encouraged the natives, and the news was sent up country, with prospects held out of a probable high range continuing for everything. As things turned out, this led in the end to very disastrous results, and, with the exception of Khemuns and some few Oopacks, the whole crop showed a dead loss.

DEATH OF MR. HOWARD NEWTON.

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Howard Newton, Water Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, which took place yesterday morning at his residence, Pedder Road, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was engaged with his duties at the Municipal Office till half-past 6 o'clock on Monday evening, when he left with Mrs. Newton for his bungalow, and on the way home symptoms of choleraic diarrhœa developed, terminating fatally yesterday morning. Mr. Newton suffered from heart disease. In August last he was selected out of a large number of applicants for the post of Water Engineer at Bombay in succession to Mr. S. Tomlinson, who resigned to take up a similar office at Singapore. Mr. Newton was at the time of his appointment Assistant Engineer, and had been acting as Executive Engineer at Singapore during the last four years. He was recommended for his present post by Mr. Pat. Doyle, C. E., and others, who spoke very highly of his professional abilities.

Mr. Newton was born in London in January 1852, and was educated at King's College, London, where he obtained the Daniell Scholarship (Chemical). On leaving College, he was employed for some time by the late Major-General Scott, R. E., the architect of the buildings at South Kensington, and the Albert Hall, London, in connection with sewage matters in the Midland Counties of England. He also had a large experience in concrete works about the same time. He was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society, London, and was an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. His experience in the East extended over a period of eighteen years, and embraced every department of Municipal Engineering. About 1877, he was appointed Assistant Municipal Engineer to the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore, in whose service he gave entire satisfaction until the time he came over to Bombay. During that period he administered the Municipal Engineer's Department at Singapore for periods aggregating to a total of four years. The range of his experience in Singapore embraced almost all matters that could come under the notice of a Municipal Engineer, such as bridges, drainage, river works, public building, water supply, etc. Mr. Newton was in sole charge of the Municipal Engineer's Department at Singapore in 1895-96, during which period he designed and built a new filter bed and conducted a series of experiments with Polarite. He completely reorganised the town cleansing department, and also worked out (with the late Municipal Engineer) a system of drainage and removal of night soil by Pneumatic pressure from various depots to a central depot.

While in Singapore, Mr. Newton published a series of Notes and Experiments on the different kinds of timber in ordinary use in the Straits Settlements, and the results he arrived at were accepted by the Government and the Municipal Commissioners. In the year 1886, he visited Australia, remaining there for one year, and spent a part of the time at the Sydney University, studying general engineering under Professor Warren and assisting him in testing materials. He also spent some time in visiting various engineering works of importance in the different Australian Colonies. Since he entered the service of the Bombay Municipality on the 16th September last, Mr. Newton had been working zealously in the discharge of his duties, and the quality of his work had proved very satisfactory. He was a good singer, and only on Monday week before assisted at a concert given at the Tivoli Theatre. The greatest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Newton at the sudden bereavement which has befallen her. Out of respect to the deceased gentleman's memory, the Municipal offices were closed at 2 p.m. yesterday. The funeral took place at 4-30 p.m., and was attended by the Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, the Assessor and Collector, and all the chief municipal officers, a large number of men employed in the Water Works Department, and friends of the deceased gentleman.

THE POONA FERMENT.

The Poona correspondent of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* states that all the writings of the *Kesari* on the plague operations are being translated into English for circulation in England and India. On the other hand, Mr. Alexander has been deputed by the Government to examine the articles in the *Kesari* for a period extending back to Lord Harris's time, with a view to a prosecution. The same correspondent notes that the Government have informed the Professors of the Fergusson College, which obtains a grant of Rs. 3,000 from the State making Rs.7,000 with the sum under the Grant-in-aid rules, that the grant will be withdrawn. The "life-members" of the Deccan Educational Society are vehemently in favour of the Shivaji movement and of the Gunpati festivals. The fees of the College could not pay its professors more than Rs. 30 a month without the Government money, instead of the Rs. 75 which they now receive. The Principal of the Deccan College, Professor Selby, is said to have sent in his resignation as Chairman of the Deccan Educational Society. The "life-members" are waiting the return of Professor Gokhale on Friday next, before deciding what course to take in view of the attitude of the Government. The same correspondent states that the Government has given undue importance to the leaflet regarding the Diamond Jubilee published in the *Bombay Gazette*, and that a special police inspector has been appointed to trace the writers.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to make a few suggestions regarding the above. That the police turn their attention to "Wai." I believe that place is the seat of all the mischief. The sanitary measures in connection with the plague at Poona are a convenient cloak to hide the foul deeds hatched at Wai. Mr. Rand was too loyal a servant to Government to please the wily Brahmins of Wai. For doing his duty without fear or favour, he has been done to death. Peace be to his memory. Withdraw the Punitive Police force from the City of Poona ; and impose, instead, on all the preachers of sedition there a fine of a life pension each to the widows and children of the deceased officers. This is a fair penalty, and all loyal citizens, European and Native, of Poona would be satisfied. Prosecute with the utmost rigour of the law all preachers of sedition in India, so as to deter others from stimulating to such atrocious deeds.—Yours, &c.,

July 27. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

VICTORIA DIAMOND JUBILEE SCHOLARASHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please permit me, through your columns, to thank the worthy gentleman very cordially who, interested in female education, intends to offer annually a scholarship of Rs. 100, tenable from January 1898, to any Hindu lady in Madras who is prepared to prosecute her studies up to the Entrance examination. An advertisement of this kind is published in the last issue of the *Indian Reformer* of Madras. The gentleman has not published his name ; but he deserves to be thanked for this act of humanhood which he has shown on this occasion. I am hopeful that this movement will serve as an example to other Hindu castes. The very atmosphere of the present time requires that all educated Aryans should unite as brothers for uplifting spiritually fallen India ; and this can be done only through female education. There cannot be any greatness of a nation while the women are in want of education. I do not advise Western education for the women, but a true education, which will equip them to do thoroughly the duties of wife and mother with knowledge and dexterity. On this ground female education is a vital necessity. The conversions in Shardasadan of Pandita Ramabai, some days back at Poona, have sorrowfully brought home to us how dangerous it is to our society to neglect this any longer. It is undoubtedly necessary to take practical steps to organize a free school in every town for the education of our women. The educated gentlemen of India are not ashamed of the names of Gargi, Subbha, Maitreyi, and others, whose names have reached even to the Western nations. I invite, therefore, more particularly the serious attention of the Indian National Social Conference to take, as it is established in the interests of the Indian public, speedy steps to organize free institutions for female education. Whilst urging upon the Conference the necessity of taking speedy steps in the matter, I admonish every well-to-do gentleman to furnish the Conference with small sums to enable it to carry out this praiseworthy work. So long as our women remain clownish and uneducated, nothing material can be gained, and nothing like improvement can take place.—Yours, &c.,

July 25. KESHAVE H. POWDWAL.

THE INTERVIEW WITH DR. POLLEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. John Pollen possesses in a very high degree the art in which he states that the Bombay Corporation is deficient—the art, namely, of advertising himself, and everybody expected the inevitable "interview" which was to expound his opinions on Mr. Rand's murder ; but nobody could have expected that he would magnify himself at the expense of his own service. It is necessary to protest strongly against the idle calumny that the growth of sedition in this Presidency is in any degree due to the "bitterness and contempt" of young civilians, or any civilians, towards the "natives." It is true, happily true, that few of us are gifted with Dr. Pollen's talent for exchanging chaff in any language with all comers ; but it is not true that the public demeanour of civilians is marked by bitterness and contempt towards anybody. That they should feel loathing for the sedition-mongering journalist, and a hearty contempt for the Congress windbag or the pettifogging vakil, is both natural and proper, but they keep their feelings to themselves with a rare temperance ; and, after all, these gentry, though unpleasantly numerous, are only the minutest fraction of the "natives." As regards the ordinary native, the civilian's view is just the same as it ever was, namely, that he is a very decent, quiet fellow, and tolerably honest with all as long as there is no Sarvajanik Sabha at hand to corrupt his morals and destroy his reverence for law. The imputation that the "modern civilian" is "abusing his salt," is an infamous libel on a service which, owing to the vast increase of work and no increase in the staff, is habitually over-worked, and which during the last six months has been almost worked to death in combating famine and plague. There is not the slightest evidence for the calumny in the whole of Dr. Pollen's tirade ; and as it cannot be substantiated, it ought to be withdrawn. I shall not deal with Dr. Pollen's remarks about letting the Native press alone, because his arguments are not worth refutation ; but it is surely amazing that so superior an officer, a magistrate, too, of 25 years' standing, should not be aware that there have been provisions for the punishment of libel and sedition in the Penal Code ever since he entered the service, and that they have proved absolutely useless to repress the grossest libels and the most open sedition.—Yours, &c.,

July 26. CIVILIAN.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

WARD.		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie	2*		32
	Chukla		1	
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			29
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar		1	
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada	2		
D	Khetwady			11
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			35
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			13
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			7
	Worli			
	Non-Resdt. and Unknown			1
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		1	12
	Jain			
	St. George			
	Parsee Hospital			
	J. J. Hospital			
	Total	4	3	147
	Total to date	12,670	10,720	

* One from Thana.

We have to go back to the middle of April last for so high a daily mortality as this. Twenty-four of the 147 deaths recorded are due to cholera, and there were twenty-four attacks of the disease. The opinion that the vitality of the people is greatly impaired by insufficient food is now widely prevalent. As an instance of the slackness of work it may be mentioned that at the Police Office a crowd of about two hundred men gather evening by evening seeking for employment as ramosees. Usually at this time of year it is quite difficult to supply the demand for these watchmen but now that labour is scarce the position is reversed. For vacancies in the regular police force there are no less than seven hundred applicants.

SIND.

KARACHI, July 24.

On the 22nd instant one case of plague was reported in the Lyari quarter. On the 23rd and to-day there were no cases.

Miss Duggan, M.D., lately on plague service at Karachi, has been appointed to the Dufferin Hospital, Hyderabad.

TRAMWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to invite the attention of the Bombay Tramway Co.'s authorities, through the medium of your valuable journal, to the inconvenience experienced by the public travelling by their cars at night from Pydhownie to Parel. Under the existing arrangement of the company green cars only pick up passengers at Pydhownie and set them down near the Victoria Gardens, where they have to await the tedious arrival of a down yellow car that comes either from the Secretariat or Colaba for about 15 or 20 minutes to take them on to the Parel stopping point. To remove this inconvenience, it would be advisable for the company to repeat their day's arrangements at night at the Victoria Gardens, namely, the yellow cars carrying on passengers to Parel as soon as down green cars stop at the former place.—Yours, &c.,

A CONSTANT TRAVELLER.

The "Hitabadi" publishes the following :—"The Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association have been considering the advisability of approaching the Government of India on a question, which appears to them to call for early and decisive action, viz., the seditious writings in the Native Press. It is a matter of daily knowledge that the freedom of the Press, in so far as the native newspapers are concerned, is dangerously abused, and in the opinion of the Committee the time has come when the license, which has characterized the utterances of the Native Press should be checked with a strong hand : one of the leading English journals of the city is also of opinion that a stop should be put "to utterance of sedition and incitement to violence, on the part either of vernacular or of so-called English native newspapers," and adds that 'both in Bengal and in the North-West the Native Press, (no matter what tongue it is printed in) is permeated with disaffection.' With such visible unrest among certain sections of the native community, all inflammatory writings should, the Committee consider, be promptly suppressed and steps taken by the Government to bring the Native Press under proper control ; the subject, as you doubtless are aware, is attracting attention at Home, and in view of recent occurrences in Poona and Calcutta, it behoves all sections of the European community to call upon the Government, through their respective representatives, to deal with this important matter in such a manner as shall effectually prevent the seditious writings in native newspapers from being, as they now are, a menace to the peace of the country. May I hope that you will give the matter your prompt consideration, and state whether you would be willing to join in any concerted action, which may be decided on. A similar reference has been made to other public bodies.

"A MONUMENT OF MALICIOUS MENDACITY."

This epithet is not applied to Professor Gokhale's assertion about outrages by British soldiers in Poona, but to Lord Sandhurst's "precipitate denial" of that groundless calumny. The "Mahratta," which last week owned that the charge rested only on a rumour, which was not even mentioned in any Native paper at the time, and could not be substantiated, now has the audacity to say that the persons "immediately concerned in the tragedy following the outrage" will be deterred from telling the truth by "the indecent haste with which the Government proclaimed what its views, nay, wishes in the matter are." The Government should have had the decency to give the lie a good start before contradicting it :—

"Rumours about the outrage," writes this shameless apologist, "though not expressed in papers, were actually in circulation at one time, and it may be supposed, therefore, that truthful persons could hardly have omitted to mention them in their replies to Mr. Lamb, though they could not have said whether and what, if any, steps were taken to bring the crimes upon the book. We know that mere rumours cannot be relied upon as the best authority for any serious allegations ; still, we must remember two things : 1st that Prof. Gokhale had not rushed into print with his allegations, but had communicated, in a semi-private conference of English friends, what information he had, evidently without meaning, that it might be taken for more than what it was worth. And, 2ndly, that enormous difficulties lie in the path of substantiating the truth of the rumours at this date. Apart from the fact that persons immediately concerned in the tragedy following the outrage will naturally, from motives of fear, shame, and disgrace, refuse to make open statements about the occurrence, the difficulties are enhanced by the Government having, in indecent haste, proclaimed what its views, nay wishes, in the matter are. The fear of incurring the wrath of Government, and its black legion of persecutors, must naturally exercise greater influence upon the minds of ignorant and already terrorised people, than the sense of doing a public duty by fearlessly telling the truth. For these reasons the vain victory temporarily scored by the Government against Prof. Gokhale, becomes completely hollow. But, as we have already stated, we shall not allow Government to stake the whole lot upon this one complaint. We want an inquiry into the whole case, item by item. Government should not hope to dazzle the public by one stroke. The present discussion cannot be tolerated to be carried on in the childish spirit of an academic controversy between two students of a Rhetorician's school of old, in a *vivâ voce* examination. This is a judicial inquiry, and success or defeat in one minor point of argument, however brilliant, cannot affect the merits of the whole case. We know Government itself is often expressly reckless in its allegations. And should we insist upon its substantiating the truth or accuracy of each one of its statements, the Government would, in no time, have to figure as a monument of malicious mendacity.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF BOMBAY.

Mr. G. Marshall Woodrow, Lecturer in Botany and Agriculture and Officer in charge Botanical Survey, Bombay, has sent in the following report on the work of the Botanical Survey of Bombay :—

I was on furlough a portion of the year under report and on my return entered vigorously on the examination of specimens which had been collected in previous years and found many species not recorded as Bombay plants and several undescribed. A list of the Flora of Western India as far as printed is attached, marked Appendix A.

The annual tour was devoted to the thorough investigation of the flora of a hill 15 miles south-east of Poona. This hill is an offspur of the Western Ghats and its flora may be taken as typical of a wide range of country on the western verge of the Deccan. A list of the plants collected is attached, marked Appendix B. Several species of Glumals have not yet been collected. I hope to complete the list during the current season.

The flora of a swamp near Bombay has also been carefully examined, and *Scoparia dulcis, Linn.*, found for the first time in Western India since the institution of the Botanical Survey. A printed list of the plants found is appended, giving an attempt at classification with regard to the effects of salt ; it is marked Appendix C.

The growth of Sisil hemp continues to promise profitable results as a fence plant in the Deccan and as a crop adapted for the most exposed positions on the Western Ghats under a heavy rainfall. A single offset planted out three years ago at Khandala, where the rainfall is excessive, has now leaves 4 feet in length ; it is planted in stony soil and has not received special culture. A plantation of 170 young offsets has been made near Nandgaon on the crest of the Western Ghats 12 miles south of the railway station at Lonavla. A quantity of Sisil fibre has been prepared from the plants grown at Poona and despatched to Kew for the opinion of experts regarding its value. The ropemakers in this neighbourhood say the fibre is very much stronger than that of Agave vivipara which the plants greatly resemble.

The following recently introduced trees are thriving so well that they may be considered established.

Acacia Burkei, *Benth.*—The Anna tree of Damaraland, of which the seed was received from Kew in 1886, is now a fine tree of 40 feet in height. It is planted in a group of Indigenous species of Acacia and has attained as great height and nearly as much bulk as the most vigorous species Acacia Suma, *Kurz*

Swietenia macrophylla, *King*, raised from seed you (Dr. G. King) were kind enough to send in 1889, has attained 30 feet in height with a fine clear stem, at Poona, in places where it is watered occasionally, and at Bombay it promises well as a road-side tree. The last supply of seed you were good enough to send I made over to the officer in charge of the Dang forests. In the moist climate of that district I believe it will be successful as a forest tree.

Myrospermum toluiferum raised from seed received through the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, in 1893, has developed fine young trees which appear very much at home ; and

Coffea stenophylla from seed received from the same Society is growing vigorously.

Macadamia ternifolia raised from seed received from Mr. Corrie of Brisbane in 1890 has grown slowly but healthily both at Poona and Khandala and promises to be a useful tree.

Distribution of Herbarium specimens, plants, roots and bulbs and seeds—346 Herbarium specimens, 1,000 Plants, 3,000 Roots and Bulbs and 30 packets of seed have been distributed. Contributions :—230 Herbarium specimens, 300 Plants and 10 packets of seeds have been received.

THE SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A JEWISH PRIEST.

THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Judgment was delivered on Monday by Mr. Kotval, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Thana, in the case in which a Jewish priest, named Mr. Levy, Mr. Benjamin Jacob, and two others were charged with mischief, criminal trespass, and theft, etc., at the instance of the treasurer of the Jewish Synagogue. Mr. Raja Dax, pleader, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Furdoonji Pestonji Teleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Navalkar, represented the accused. The magistrate, in an elaborate judgment, discharged Mr. Levy and the two others, but convicted Daniel Palkar, who was in the service of the Jamat as a hamal, and fined him Rs. 40 under sections 441 and 425 of the Indian Penal Code. A large number of Mr. Levy's friends and others had assembled outside the court, and seemed greatly delighted on learning of his acquittal.

THE CHARMS OF CHROMOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Respecting your remarks on

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE Government have done wisely in sanctioning the expenditure of a lakh of rupees on the improvement of the road from Bannu to Datta Khel. The outlay will not only facilitate current military operations, but will also permanently improve this important trade route for powindah caravans from Ghazni.

THE total amount of subscriptions received for the Diamond Jubilee Dinner Fund was Rs. 4,906, and after all the expenses connected with the entertainments had been defrayed, a credit balance of Rs. 168-0-6 remained, which the Committee have handed over to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

RUMOUR states that it is probable that Colonel R. Gardiner, R.E., Agent of the E. I. Ry., will succeed Colonel Bisset, R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., on the latter's retirement, which takes place shortly. The successor of Colonel Gardiner will be selected, we understand, from amongst the Managers of Indian State Railways.

IT is stated that the authorities of the Eastern Bengal State Railway have received thanks from the Government of India for the most commendable manner in which they have carried out the repairs to the line, that was so seriously damaged by the recent earthquake.

THE change in uniform of the Viceroy's personal staff, recently mentioned as likely to be made, is the abolition of the full dress red coat, with its elaborate gold embroidery. This resplendent garment is seldom worn, and even the officers most concerned appear to think that it may safely be done away with.

REPORTS from Gilgit state that all fear regarding a possible flood of the Hunza River owing to the glacier slip has now passed away. The erosion of ice has been continuous but gradual, and a sudden breakdown of the barrier is no longer likely.

REPORTS in the current *Gazette*, show that while the recent rain has greatly benefited the crops in the Central and North-West Provinces, and enabled ploughing to recommence in the Punjab, in Madras, and the Deccan, cattle are still dying of starvation, and the position continues exceedingly grave. More rain is wanted almost everywhere, but throughout Northern India the immediate stress has been removed. Prices continue to rise generally in Madras. In Bengal they are still rising slightly in places. In the North-West Provinces they show a tendency to fall. Elsewhere they are fluctuating. In the Nimar district of the Central Provinces the area under cotton is reported to be reduced to half the average by the late arrival of the monsoon.

THE appointment of Director of Land Revenue and Agriculture in the Punjab, recently vacated by Mr. O'Dwyer, has, we believe, been assigned to Captain Dunlop Smith, who does not, however, take over the office till October. In the meantime Colonel Montgomery will hold charge in addition to his own duties.

THE Barpur Lake in the Hunza-Nagar country, which has been formed by a glacier moving down and damming up the river, is reported to be finding another outlet between the glacier and the cliff. The lake has fallen six feet from its highest level, and if this fall continues, all fear of a sudden flood, which would have disastrous consequences, will be at an end.

VACCINATION has become very general in Gilgit, Punial, Hanza and Nagar, the inhabitants of which places are eager followers of Jenner. Over 2,000 children have been vaccinated by the Agency Surgeon at Gilgit. It is strange how readily the people have recognised the superiority of our methods of vaccination over their system of inoculation from a small-pox patient.

SOME damage has been done to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway by sudden and heavy floods in the Gurrah River near Shahjehanpur, which involves the transhipment of passengers over the break. It is hoped that the line will be restored in a few days. Meanwhile the railway authorities advise those who are journeying from station on the East Indian Railway below Aligarh, to stations on the Oudh and Rohilkhand above Shahjehanpur, to travel via Aligarh.

MR. DALRYMPLE-CLARK, Superintendent of the kheddah operations, was in Chittagong at the time of the earthquake, and immediately after the earthquake, without waiting for any report, he collected all the experienced jemadar huntsmen that could be got together and sent them off to Goalpara. He was confident that the elephants would have escaped, and the men were instructed to track and recover them. But this work was most difficult, as the country had been so broken up by the shocks that tracking was almost out of the question. The men in the camp itself, after the earthquake had passed, behaved extremely well. They were prompt and courageous in getting the survivors of the stud together, and they searched the jungles vigorously for the missing animals. Such of the latter as were not killed are not likely to be recovered. They have escaped to their native forests, and not until the next kheddah operations in the Garo Hills will there be any chance of recapturing them. The value of each animal is put at Rs. 1,500, and as the total list of casualties, dead and missing, is 34, including the four tame animals, the loss to Government must be put at over half-a-lakh of rupees.

NEWS has arrived from Ladak that the Kargil bridge, between Srinagar and Leh, has been washed away. This is probably the result of heavy floods on the Suru river caused by the melting of the snow at its sources. Damage is said to have occurred to other parts of the important road to Leh, but postal communication is being maintained with Ladak over the Kanour bridge built by the British Joint Commissioner of Ladak during a similar season of floods which occurred just two years ago. We commented at that time on the useful piece of engineering carried out by the officials deputed to Ladak to watch our trade relating with Yarkand and gave some details of what was then done. The estimate of its value was evidently not beside the mark, as the Kanour bridge, although originally intended simply to pass the traffic for that year as a temporary provision has lived to keep open our chief overland trade route with Yarkand for another one. It is to be hoped that the damaged road will be restored promptly. With Afghan trade strangled by taxes, and the Persian routes liable to be stopped by cordons of Cossacks, the loss of our northern trade outlet would be certainly regrettable.

SYED HOSAIN SHAH, (2) Khan Shade Khan, (3) Shere Ali Khan, (4) Hyder Shah, (5) Afzal Shah, (6) Dost Mahomed Khan, (7) Mir Mahomed Khan, (8) Sultan Mahomed Khan, all sons of the late Nawab Syed Mir Khan, Sirdar Bahadur of the Bulandshahr district, are under trial, in the Court of Mr. Abu Turab, Joint Magistrate, Meerut, charged with perjury, the allegation being that the abovenamed accused falsely verified a written statement, in a civil suit, in which all the accused were defendants. Babu Pyrag Das, the then presiding Sub-Judge, acting under Section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, directed the prosecution of the accused, forwarding them and his proceedings to the District Magistrate. Accordingly the accused were made over to Mr. Abu Turab for trial, and the Government Pleader of Meerut was instructed to prosecute. The accused are defended by Mr. Ryves, barrister-at-law, of the Allahabad Bar. The case came on for hearing last Wednesday and was adjourned for the Court to consider whether there should not be a separate trial in the case of each of the accused.

THE reassessment of the Assam Valley District is to be taken in hand next cold weather. To cope with the increased work, the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the province.

THE Indian Famine Fund total now amounts to Rs. 1,56,70,947. In addition to this an amount of £750 collected in New Zealand, has been remitted direct to the Mansion House. A large sum (about £1,273) has also been collected in the Fiji Islands and remitted direct to London.

THE Lahore paper writes :—It is very satisfactory to have practical testimony from Bisley that the Lee-Metford is a first-class shooting weapon. If the Tochi Valley will only afford sufficient practice to confirm the experimental tests made with the Tweedle bullet, the British Infantry can congratulate itself on possessing an arm of remarkable precision and great stopping power. We imagine cordite must have been used at Bisley.

WRITING on the new loan, the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* remarks, that the 3 per cent. loan has never been popular ; it has never gone into circulation ; and it is held by several banks and large institutions who are unable to dispose of it. It gave a great shock to the native community, he adds, and has made them distrust Government paper as an investment. This is a very unfortunate mistake, because situate as the Government of India is, it should lose no opportunity of inducing the natives of this country to invest in its stocks. The more the people of India hold the obligations of the Government the more stable that Government must of necessity become, and it should be the constant aim and object of those in power to induce the people to invest in Government paper. It would be premature to speculate upon how the new loan will go : tenders have not to be submitted till the 16th of August, and a great many things may happen between this and then ; but if the present price of Government paper is to be an index, the loan will go in my humble opinion at from 98 upwards. Between this and then we may have a further reduction of the Bank rate : these things do occur, and no doubt the Presidency Banks will do their best to help the Government in this matter.

PRINCE HENRY of Prussia lately presented the crew of the "Konig Wilhelm" with a young Siberian bear he had procured in Hamburg, and especially said that the comical little beast, which is only about five months old, would serve to amuse the crew. It is already friends with all the sailors, and its favourite game is to wrestle with its human play-fellows. It gallops about all over the ship, and is often found in the seemingly most impossible places.

SOME good advice is given to the judiciary in the Report of the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces for 1896. Mr. Ismay, Additional Judicial Commissioner, points out that plaints are usually drafted by ignorant petition-writers, and it is all important that judges should in the first instance satisfy themselves that a legal cause of action is disclosed against each defendant. This is too often taken for granted, and the Court, after a hurried examination of the parties, proceeds to frame and record issues which in no way cover the propositions of fact or of law, upon which the parties are at variance. If Judges would only realise that time spent in a scrutiny of the plaint and in the settlement of issues often means time saved, some real improvement would be effected, and loopholes for appeal would be materially narrowed. This advice might be followed advantageously all over India.

THERE is a saying that misfortune never comes singly. This says a correspondent has been realized in the case of the unfortunate ryots, who live in the villages lying between the rivers, Damudur and Rupnarain, in the District of Howrah. On Thursday last, the 15th July, a heavy flood occurred through the overflowing of above two rivers. This being the time of spring-tide, the streams became very much violent. The river began to rise on the 14th, and, on the 17th, the whole area between the two rivers presented a fearful spectacle. But in the field the paddy, jute, and vegetable plants were all under water, and damaged to the great fear and surprise of the poor villagers. In their villages, except some houses built in high land, all had water in their compounds.

THE New Gallery of British Art may now be ready for opening whenever the ceremonial can be arranged for. At present no day has been fixed. The finishing touches are being given within and without, and one of the galleries has been hung with pictures. It is a handsome building, though it is more effective on close inspection than from a distance. There is one feature of it of which the contractor who has built it is rather proud. The central columns supporting the pediment over the porch are believed to be wider apart than in any other building in London ; yet the cornice between them is quite unsupported by any iron girder. The stones are joined together merely. The New Gallery is a most excellement piece of workmanship throughout. The broad flight of steps leading up to it are a handsome feature of the front, but it is unfortunate that in connection with the building of the temporary new bridge the County Council have found it necessary to set up a hideously plain concrete wall all along the frontage of the New Gallery. With the temporary bridge it will disappear, but that unfortunately means that it will be where it is for at least ten years.

MDLLE. BIANCA BIANCHI, a soprano, once popular at the Royal Italian Opera and at the Promenade Concerts, was married at Munich the other day to Herr Polini, the wellknown Hamburg operatic manager, who first introduced "Die Meistersinger" and "Tristan" under Richter to London in 1882. There is a little romance attaching to this union. About the year 1874 Herr Polini heard Mdlle. Bianca Bianchi at Covent Garden, and struck by the beauty of her voice he caused her to be sent to Dresden to be more adequately taught singing. Afterwards she made her debut at Carlsruhe, and was so successful that she was engaged for ten years at the Imperial Opera, Vienna. A dispute arose as to the commission Herr Polini was to receive on her salary. The case was fought out in the Law Courts, and the manager was the victor. Since then Mdlle. Bianca Bianchi has been one of the chief artists at the Munich Opera House, and the two had not met till recently, when they made up their differences, and entered into a contract of a more lasting character than a mere operatic engagement.

IT has repeatedly been asserted (says a Vienna Correspondent) that the Empress Elizabeth's villa of Achilleion in Corfu has been sold to the Empress Eugenie. This is not true. The villa is still for sale, and is even advertised in Greek, Italian, and American newspapers. But the Empress is so thoroughly done with it, although she began to build it only ten years ago, that she has had everything that is not to be comprised in the sale taken to her Castle of Lainz. There are more than fifty large packing cases full of linen and silver curiosities and embroideries. The silver and gold for the table was all bought from a famous Naples house, and has exquisite antique forms. Thus one case contains five hundred spoons with heads on the handles, all of massive gold.

A PRELIMINARY return for 1896 of the British Army, prepared in anticipation of the general annual return, has just been issued by the War Office as a Blue-Book. The effective strength of the Regular Army, by arms, is given for the first day of each month of 1896, and the average strength is also given for all ranks. The figures are :—Household cavalry, 1,300 ; cavalry of the line, 18,284 ; horse artillery, 3,785 ; filled artillery, 14,451 ; mountain artillery, 1408 ; garrison artillery, 17,663 ; Royal Engineers, 7,833 ; Foot Guards, 5,850 ; infantry of the line, 137,022 ; Colonel Corps 5,218 ; Army Service Corps, 3,517 ; Army Ordnance Corps, 1,210 ; Medical Staff Corps, 2,632 ; and Army Pay Corps, 569—Total of all arms, 220,742. The average effective strength by ranks, was :—Officers, 7,765 ; warrant officers, 910 ; sergeants, 14,125 ; trumpeters, drummers, and buglers, 3,418 ; and rank and file, 194,524. The Army was distributed as follows :—England, Wales and Channel Islands, 76,937 ; Scotland, 3,630 ; Ireland, 25,841 ; average total at home, 106,408 ; Colonies and Egypt, 38,884 ; India, 75,450 ; average abroad, 114,334. The total number of effectives on Jan. 1, 1896, was 213,531, and on Jan. 1, 1897, was 212,231 showing a net decrease of 1,300. The number of courts-martial held at home during the year was 5,206, and the number of sentences 5,093. The total of the Army Reserve on Jan. 1, 1897, was 78,100 showing a net increase during the year of 43 ; of the Militia, was 107,878 showing a net decrease of 472 ; and of the Militia Reserve was 30,374, showing a net decrease of 209. The Yeomanry cavalry numbered 9,960 in Jan., 1896, and 10,342 on Jan. 1, 1897, an increase of 382. The Volunteer force enrolled on Nov. 1, 1896, was 236,059, an increase of 4,389 over the corresponding figures of the previous year.

PARSEES AND THE BRITISH RAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A well-known vernacular weekly paper on your side has, in its leading columns of Sunday before last, put a very pointed question to the whole of the Parsee community, asking them if they are quite content and happy under the British Raj. I doubt not that this question will be spontaneously answered in the affirmative, even by a Parsee youth of 18, but as the answer will be probably conveyed through the channel from where the question arose, it will escape the notice of most European gentlemen, who will be more or less interested to know, at this juncture, something about the thoughts and feelings of allegiance of a community, whose interests they have so for advanced above the divergent interest of the remaining caste and creeds of India. I would, therefore, on behalf of my Parsee friends, essay a frank exposition of the broad and candid question, through your valued medium. The Parsees are fully aware that their fortunes are so well identified with the stability of the British rule in India, and their rank, position, and interests are so well in hand of the present Rulers, that with the extinction of the British Rule in India (which God forbid) Parsee life would not be worth living on this side of the waters. Most of us, I am sure, would be only too glad to carry their fortunes home with their rulers, if only circumstances would permit. But to be under the constant terror of a scheming Bajirao, or the more frank, yet foolish Dilavar Jang Bahadur, neither the Parsee heart nor head would ever make the choice. We are the friends of science, civilisation, progress, order, and justice, tempered with mercy, which neither the follower of Mahomed nor the stone-worshipper could ever dream to maintain, much less to advance. We have been, now and anon, censured as a class by some well-intentioned European officers for joining the Congress, or some such similar institution, whose main object is of self-aggrandisement and mutual hero-worship, and whose sole virtue rests in commenting upon and abusing the actions of Government *ad libitum*. There are doubtless such men amongst us, but they are few and far between, clever men but wanting prudence, good at heart but unfortunately carried away by a sordid ambition of distinguishing themselves by a single stroke. But even such of us who once mounted the Congress platforms or walked under its banner are gradually coming to a sense of their duty, and are settling down like a calm after a storm. The right-minded majority of us have never encouraged such men, and never shall, and it is extremely painful to us, if we, as a class, are blamed for the actions and opinions of half-a-dozen men who have no authority to speak on behalf of the community at large. We have, no doubt, a clever Dadabhai Naoroji amongst us, but have we not at the same time a shrewd Bhownuggree ? Both of them hold their own views. But which of them do you think is authorized to speak on behalf of the Parsee community ? Neither of the two for a fact. We have not commissioned either the one or the other. In this light, I may be excused for reminding our worthy rulers, sincerely, in the lucid language of Edmund Burke, that a score half-a-dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, reposed beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine, that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field. The Parsee community is loyal to the back-bone, and will only go with him who has proved his loyalty to the British throne. The Parsees have never disgraced themselves, nor ever will, by joining in any seditious movement. They will always hold their heads above the meanness which characterizes some low, mischievous gangs of lawless disbanded people. In private life, too, the Parsees have always evinced a natural delight in being useful to European gentlemen, and have often proved valuable friends in the midst of trouble.

In fine, we have prospered under the British Rule by leaps and bounds, we may say, and our worth as a community has been recognised and freely given expression to by European gentlemen of high repute. We breathe the air of loyalty and devotion to our noble Queen from the oldest of us down to the very child in the cradle. We have assimilated our homes, our hearts, our character, our manners, our dress, and all that concerns us, to everything that is English. Our wives and daughters sing in the same merry tunes at the piano, with fair English girls and ladies sing in their homes, and we round off our entertainments with the "God Save the Queen," with the same proud feeling which possesses the hearts of Englishmen while singing the same. Well, Sir, may I ask whether English gentlemen have known us to be such clever dissimulators as to make all these demonstrations, and yet wear a disguise in our breast ? Far from it. We have adopted the Englishman as our ideal. We have been imitating everything that is English, not saving his weaknesses forsooth, and in the name of my, our noble Sovereign, I say, that we would change our skin, too, if we could. But this is a woeful impossibility, wherein lies much of the evil which differentiates between a white skin and a black one. Now, with so much on the credit side of the Parsees, can anyone dare impugn their loyalty ? I pause for a reply.—Yours, &c.,

E. J. TALEYARKHAN.

Ahmedabad, July 25.

HINDUS VS. PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the letter published in your issue of the 22nd instant, above the name of "Judex," I feel the necessity of drawing the attention of the cricket world to the inconsiderate and inconsistent statements he makes therein. In my opinion, he misunderstands the word "Hindus" as excusively Bombay Hindus, when Mr. Naik has expressedly proposed that a combined team of the best Hindu cricketers from the Bombay Presidency should have an opportunity of playing against the Europeans and the Parsees. It is really next to impossible for these widely scattered men to unite together to meet the several best local teams, as he suggests. The statement that "Judex" makes, that the aggregate score of the whole Hindu Gymkhana will but ill-compare with the score of any one of the Presidency Eleven, is utterly preposterous. The cricket public are aware, I am sure, of the scores the Bombay Hindus made last year against the best local clubs. Moreover, has he shut his eyes to the all-round splendid display of cricket the Poona Hindus exhibit every year ? My friend must note that the Hindus have challenged both these Elevens, not of their own accord, but at the noble and kind suggestion from a hero of cricket.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU CRICKETER.

SURAT MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :—A special general meeting of the Surat Municipality was held, on Saturday, in the Municipal Hall, under the presidency of Mr. R. A. L. Moor, to consider the question of the appointment of a new Municipal Secretary in the place of the late Mr. Nanuman B. Shaik. The president had received some eighty applications for the post, but had recommended, after consultation with the special committee, only five applicants for final selection and appointment by the general body. Only three of the five applicants were present at the meeting. The trio consisted of one Parsi and one Portuguese gentleman from Bombay, the third one being a Hindu gentleman from Idar. The Parsi gentleman was Mr. Darawala, of the Bombay Municipality ; Mr. D. Gama is unemployed at present, and the third gentleman, Mr. Pranjivandas Parbhudas Dalal, is at present a Revenue Commissioner in the Idar State. The claims and qualifications of each of the three gentlemen were fully considered, and eventually the appointment of Mr. Pranjivandas Dalal was made as Municipal Secretary on a monthly salary of Rs. 250 by a majority of the meeting. The new secretary, though not in I. C. S., has kept his terms in the Engineering College, and will take charge of his office about the 9th proximo. Among other business on the agenda paper was an application from Mr. Barett, the Sanitary Superintendent, asking for a special allowance for his services during the plague. At the instance of Surgeon-Major K. Nariman, seconded by Mr. Molvi Abdulkader, a resolution to give Mr. Barett Rs. 75 as special plague allowance was put to the vote, but it was rejected by a majority of eleven to ten votes. All the eleven members who voted against the proposal, being elected Commissioners, the president remarked that they had got their arrangement, and that it was disgraceful to the Municipality, and abruptly left the chair, adjourning the meeting to some future date. The eleven commissioners, including the vice-president, Mr. Ishvardas J. Shora, have sent in a written protest to the president, asking him to withdraw the allegation as being highly insulting to them.

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant C. R. Kelley, No. 23 Company Eastern Division, R. A., from 6th August to 3rd November next.

THE concession of return tickets at single fares on State Railways has now been extended to non-commissioned officers and men of the British army proceeding to hill stations on leave for summer. Married men are to be allowed the same concession for their families.

HERR ANDREE takes with him on his attempt to cross the Pole by balloon a number of carrier pigeons, though on his last expedition they were not very successful. Almost all were lost. Some time after one pigeon arrived at Osoten, and now again it is reported from that place that on the 10th ultimo a pigeon flew in at the open window of the pastor's house, and was found marked under the wing with the words "Andree" and "ledet." There is no doubt that this is one of the pigeons of the Andree Expedition of last year sent at the expense of the "Aftonbladet." It must have passed the winter with people who fed it.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 17th July 1897 :—

Edward Pritchard Martin, iron master, of Dowlais Iron works, Dowlais, in the county of Glamorgan, and Richard Price-Williams, civil engineer, of 32 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the manufacture of the tongue rails of railway switches.

Edward Pritchard Martin, iron master, of Dowlais Iron works, Dowlais, in the county of Glamorgan, and Richard Price-Williams, civil engineer, of 32 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the manufacture of railway crossings.

James Wilson, plumber, of 39 Borrodaile road, Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, for an automatic or self-cleansing filter.

Charles Axel Backstrom, engineer, of Pittsburg, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvements in rotary steam engines.

Alfred John Stonely, joiner, of 28 Uridge crescent, Tonbridge, in the county of Kent, and John Dunstan Whitehead, hop factor, of 9 Southwark street, in the county of Surrey, for an improved safety lamp for use with all kinds of paraffin or kerosene burners for hand, table or other moveable lamps.

Napoleon DuBrul, manufacturer, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Onio, United States of America, for machines for cutting cigar and cigarette wrappers.

Herbert Manners, indigo planter of the Ilmasnugger concern, Samastipore, Bengal, for an improved method of operating indigo presses and the like.

Adolf Schmidt, director of a company, of 49 Kolnischestrasse, Cassel, in the German Empire, for improvements in the treatment of animal carcasses, offal and like substances.

Richard Liebing, clock manufacturer, of 13-10 Speisingerstrasse, 50, Vienna, Austria, and Franz Sillhengst, merchant of Mank, Lower Austria for a machine for operating hanging-punkahs.

Richard Liebing, clock manufacturer, of 13-10 Speisingerstrasse, 50, Vienna, Austria, and Franz Sillhengst, merchant, of Mank, Lower Austria, for mechanism for giving motion to portable punkahs.

M. Virabhadra Nayakkar, unemployed, of 192 Thumbu Chetty street, Madras, for a revolving water-lift.

Solomon Meyers, manager, David Mills, of Carrol road, Parel, Bombay, for combination storm proof and perfect ventilating windows for cotton spinning and textile mills.

The Beebe Patent, Syndicate, of 4 Queen Victoria street, London, for improvements in pneumatic and other rubber tyres.

Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer, and patent agent, of No. 5 Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for improvement in aer-motors of wind engines.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

John Malcolm Macdonald, engineer, of 2 Victoria Mansions, Westminster, London, for an improved apparatus for decorticating fibrous plants. (Specification filed 9 July 1897.)

Almariah Lake, merchant, of Pleasantville, in the county of Atlantic, and state of New Jersey, United States of America, for an illusory apparatus. (Specification filed 8 July 1897.)

The fee prescribed has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it :—

John Alston Hart, engineer, of Higher bank, and Doctor Charles Baynes, engineer, of Knuzden House, both in Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster for improvements in or connected with machines for blowing, beating and forming into laps cotton or other textile material. (From 16 July 1897 to 16 July 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

Joel Gilbert Justin's invention for construction of shells for high explosives. (Specification filed 17 April 1893.)

Beresford Lovett's invention for cleaning grain such as gram, "kolti," and rice from grit, gravel and sand. (Specification filed 14 March 1893.)

Nicolaus Potschinsky's invention for a new or improved method of and means for automatically taking and indicating soundings for purposes of navigation applicable to hydrographical, topographical, geological and like purposes. (Specification filed 14 April 1893.)

Edouard Carl-Mantrand, Ludovic Carl-Mantrand, Amedie Poulain and Leon Garbet's invention for a new method of preserving arachides and other oleaginous seeds or grains. (Specification filed 14 April 1893.)

THE FUTURE OF THE NIGER TERRITORIES.

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

LORD SALISBURY received at the Foreign Office, on July 6, a deputation from the Committee of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, who laid their views before his lordship on the future administration of the Niger Territories. The Prime Minister was accompanied by the Earl of Selborne and Mr. Curzon, and with the deputation were Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., Sir J. Willcox, M.P., Sir Elliott Lees, Bart., M.P., and Mr. Bigham, M.P.

—Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., having introduced the deputation, Mr. Alfred L. Jones, Chairman of the African Trade Section, stated their views. He said the charter of the Royal Niger Company was granted eleven years ago, and it gave special privileges in connection with the basin of the River Niger, containing a population of about 40,000,000. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce objected to those countries being governed by a chartered company, believing that it was not right that, territories so populous, and acquired under the prestige of the British Government, should be practically closed to general British commercial effort, especially as no works had been constructed to give access to the territories, which were from the first open naturally to all comers by their waterways. The deputation desired to see the whole of the Niger territories placed under direct Imperial control, and, if possible, that one fiscal system should prevail over Lago and its hinterlands, the Niger Coast Protectorate, and the Niger territories, and the limitations on British and native commercial enterprise done away with.—Sir J. A. Wilcox, M. P., Mr. Ellis Edwards, and Mr. G. A. Moore having addressed his lordship, Lord Salisbury, in reply, said : I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen, for coming here to explain matters, because, undoubtedly, in dealing with such matters you are in a position which is not shared by any other body of men, and you are able to give us information and facts upon which we can confidently work. But I am here really as a learner and a listener, and you tell me what you have to say to put to my colleagues. The course which at any time it may be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to take must be a matter of very careful consideration, and will be conditioned to some extent, not only by the very important considerations on which you dwell, but by other considerations, attaching more particularly to the office in which we find ourselves at present, and which at present has a great deal more to do with the Niger Company's territories than it likes. I believe the expression which has been made once or twice, that ultimately these countries will be governed by the Colonial Office, which, when matters are ready for it, is the proper governing office, but it is rather the business of the Foreign Office to get up the raw material into a shape in which the finer processes of the Colonial Office are applicable. I will not say at present that the whole of the duty of the Foreign Office has been entirely performed, but you may be quite sure that our business in that country is of a character that we will not desire to keep our jurisdiction for an hour longer than circumstances warrant. With respect to the main question, I need only say that I entirely agree that in any modification made, great or small, in the position of the Niger Company we must remember that the Niger Company has gone to great expense, has done a great work, and has invested a great deal of capital. We must take all these things into consideration and any thing like, I will not say an unjust, but a harsh treatment of the Niger Company would be contrary to the traditions of this country, and would, I think, be likely to divorce public opinion in the course we are taking. I wish, therefore, to guard myself from seeming to assent to any words which may seem to wish that our dealings with the Niger Company will be otherwise than is considerate and equitable. But as to the immediate course to be taken, as to the precise means on which our advances are to be made, I hope you will not complain of me if I refrain from entering into such matters until they have been considered by the Cabinet, and if I content myself now in thanking you most heartily for the assistance you have given to the Government in regard to their coming to a decision.

At Salters' Hall, on July 6, Sir George Taubman-Goldie, delivered an address before the members of the London Chamber of Commerce on "The Future of the Niger Territories." Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., presided over a crowded attendance. Sir George spoke of the great work the Niger Company had accomplished as traders and protectors. It was estimated that not less than 15,000,000 of people spoke Hausa, and many of these could read and write it in a modified form of Arabic character. There was every opportunity of building up a splendid dependency of the British Empire, and he contended that it was time that the British Government took the matter up. The whole of the Niger Protectorate was peopled practically by the Hausas, and the importance of the claim upon the Government to do something was evident.

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"MY FASCINATING FRIEND."

As a preliminary I may mention that I spell my friend "amie," not "ami," as this is no tale of how I fell a victim, after the manner of my kind, to certain broad shoulders and eyes looking worlds of devotion.

Rather is it a complaint, a charge made in a circuitous manner, the only one possible to me, as I love my friend dearly and do not wish to risk losing her by an open attack. Some vent, however, my indignation must have ; therefore do I write. My friend is young, but not too young. Good-looking, but not too good-looking. She dresses charmingly, but not too charmingly. She is, therefore, an eminently satisfactory person to go about with, and how difficult it is to find one who can be described as eminently satisfactory a woman only knows. She has, however, one fault. She is too fascinating, and when I take her with me to call on even my oldest and closest allies, I feel that I am out of it. Were she a flirt, this would be a matter of indifference to me. I never attempt to rival a flirt—I am not equal to it. None but a flirt can compete with a flirt, and I am none. Partly because I am lacking in the required qualifications, partly because I like to keep my friends ; and the first and worst consequence of flirting is that one has no friends. They are all lost in lovers, six weeks after they are gained, and as each lover is lost in his successor, nothing remains. I lately took my friend to a studio. Its owner, an ally of my own, was not without attractions, and was by way of offering at my shrine homage of a limited but perfectly satisfying nature. I was content that this homage should on that and on subsequent occasions be shared with my friend, but in all fairness I considered the shares should be equal. I had no reason to pre-suppose that this would not be the case. Neither of us knew anything about pictures, and though we were both prepared to say, "What an exquisite bit of colour," and "Did you really do that all yourself ?" I knew it was unlikely criticism from either of us would proceed further.

I now find it much more interesting, by the way, to visit studios as an ignoramus. On the strength of having a cousin who exhibited, I used once to pose as a connoisseur. When my cousin became an R. A. I promoted myself to the rank of an art critic, but this palled in time, and now I play from preference the part of tiro. But I am forgetting my fascinating friend. We took our tea lingeringly on the studio. day. After all, teacups and cakes can always hold their own against palettes and pasteboard. Then in all innocence I marched across the room to look at a study in poppies, the flowers in question blooming on the cheeks of some cherubs appropriately placed in the middle of a Norfolk Broad. My treacherous companion promptly seized her opportunity, and when I returned to my seat I found that during my fifteen seconds absence, intimacy between her and our host had been irrevocably established. They had found out that all their great-aunts, most of whom are dead, had been at school together. My friend is a terrible person for relations. She is Scotch and her name is that of a clan, so of course her connections are countless and she knows who they all are. She says that North of the Tweed to have no acquaintance with your family beyond your tenth cousin twice removed is a mark of rank plebeianism—she ignores dictionaries when she discusses serious subjects such as this.

On a subsequent occasion I introduced to her a man who aspired to the honour of becoming my fiance. He is not Scotch, but he has a grouse moor in Perthshire, so he considers he has a claim to turn his conversation at times in tartanic directions.

"And did you know Anne Murray, who married her second cousin, David Murray, whose first wife's son was in the Black Watch ?"

"Thoroughly well. That is, I never met her myself, but I know all about her. Her father was Robert Murray—man with a bushy red beard—who had such a fine collection of old dirks and claymores."

"That's the one ; he was brother to Alexander Murray who wrote that article which incontestably proved that the Donald Murray who fought at Pinkie was the fifth son of a younger brother of Malcolm Murray, and not the third son of the cousin of Ralph Murray, the Standard-bearer, as had always been supposed.

"I remember, it came out in the *Edinburgh*. The Murrays of Pitcairn were very much cut up about it. The whole matter had been gone into by James Murray, of Dunderheads, three generations ago, and till this paper appeared it was believed there was no doubt on the subject."

And so on, and it was not till I had inquired what time it was, five times, that the discussion was unwillingly brought to an end. I rejected my suitor next day. After the above, I really could not consent to accord him the gracious name of lover.

Two days ago, again, we were dining out together. The hostess was a relative of mine, and I think my friend treated me very badly on this occasion, as I had taken a great deal of trouble to get her to the house. It had been a work of at least twenty minutes to convince my aunt, who was to have chaperoned me, that if she went out that night the slight cold she had got would infallibly turn to influenza. As my friend and I stood together, trying to conceal our anxious speculation as to who was to be our fate at dinner, the hostess came up and whispered :—

"I am going to send Mr. Duffers in with you, and he will have your charming friend on the other side. You needn't be angry ; he has just returned from Japan, and his trunks are full of pretty things which he says he means to give away as presents."

Before I had time to consider whether it was likely Mr. Duffers had noticed how ostentatiously I had avoided him at a country house where we once stayed together his elbow touched my wrist (he was always a restless person) and we filled across the hall. During oysters I thought of saying sweetly, "Did you ever go to the Far East, Mr. Duffers ?" but that seemed like asking for screens and blue china straight away, and before I could devise another opening remark my friend exclaimed, in that silver voice of hers which only those who know her really well consider monotonous, "How I adore chrysanthemums !" Of course, Duffers replied "I don't think much of these. Now, in Japan—" I need not continue, but next time I called on Muriel I saw a yellow silk portiere embroidered in blue dragons hanging over the doorway of the inner drawing-room. I took the only revenge possible, and talked so fast all the afternoon that she never had an opportunity of explaining how the portiere came there.

It was just as bad at Cowes. As we went down to the water together one day, we met a little scaramouch yelling because it had lost its nurse. I "stam" when I am in town, so I really haven't time to waste on doing kind things in the country, and there were half a dozen people near who would have looked after it. However, my friend insisted on taking its little grimy hand, and even knelt down to tie its horrid little dusty shoe. At that moment who should appear but Lord and lady Gardner, and as my friend looked up with her grey eyes, and the scaramouch was the Gardners' only child, of course she, who had hardly met them before, was asked to tea on the Queen of the Blue next day, while I had to take my cup on board that wretched old tub the Cape Lily.

Then how could one guess that at Runton, in August, just because I happened to have on my old navy-blue frock, while my friend was in white serge, Captain Vernon's horse should stumble as he cantered along by the wayside and throw his rider right at our feet. He wasn't in the least hurt, but of course you would say that he would rather the girl in white with a pink ribbon round her hat should rub the mud off his shoulder and look anxious than the one who at the moment was almost dowdy. But I might go on giving instances till far into the night. The question is, what to do ? I do not want to end my connection with Muriel, but if she is to continue to go about with me, my acquaintances will really have to cease to find her such a very Fascinating Friend.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ACCORDING to the "Hindu Mirror" some of the leading Mahomedans of Calcutta have just addressed the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government in regard to the insults, daily heaped upon them by a few of the local Anglo-Indian journals. It is intolerable that these priats should go on libelling classes and communities from day to day, and piling upon them all sorts of indignities, and then ask for the gagging of the Vernacular and the "so-alled English-Native newspapers." We believe, this is the "Englisbman's" description of the national Press. Some of the leading Anglo-Indian papers are loud in their demand for gagging the purely Indian newspapers. The thing may be done—a fitting monument of the Diamond Jubilee of the longest and most illustrious reign in British history ! And other things might be done to give the deed eclat. Shut up our political Associations, abolish the Congress and the Provincial Conferences, take away the elective franchise from the Municipalities and the Legislative Councils. The Government is powerful to do anything it likes. The Tories have an absolute majority in Parliament. The course, we have suggested in the bitterness of our heart, may be adopted, and who shall say the Government nay ? Muzzle our newspapers, and add to the license of the Anglo-Indian journals. Let high official members of the Imperial Council join the rabid refrain, and calumniate an entire nation with impunity. The times are out of joint. The plague, famine, and earthquakes are not to be the only calamities of this Annus Mirabilis. There are to be other signs and wonders in India, portentous of other calamities.

LUMINOUS Cordage is not new, but its most recent application to life-saving purposes appears to be not only a novel, but also a praiseworthy one. The "inventor" in this case hails from Washington, U.S.A., and he proposes using a phosphorescent material wherewith to render his life-line luminous. From experiments tried, it appears that the new line was visible from the instant it was shot from the mortar, and if such be the case it is evident that the use of such a line would tend to add greatly to the successful carrying

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

RED-TAPE is very useful stuff when rightly applied. When it binds things in their proper position there is nothing to be said against it, or, at all events, there is nothing to be fairly said. Good red-tape means a due regard to prescribed regulation. The rules which govern the Services are settled with care and deliberation. On the authorities at the War Office and Admiralty is thrown the responsibility of their observance. When the Royal Warrant lays down a certain rate of pay for a certain rank or a certain duty, it is the business of the financial officials to see that no more nor less is drawn. The officer may think that he may as well have half-a-guinea as ten shillings for a job, and his military superiors may regard the odd sixpence as a matter of no importance. The Accountant-General headquarters, however, disallows what may be over and above the regulated rate. He is of course, quite right. He exists for the purpose. If any one knows how to spoil a ship for a pennyworth of paint, it is the War Office official; and this is the climax he seems to be working up to. We hope, however, that Lord Lansdowne will come to the rescue, and that the Colonial troops, upon whom we are willingly expending pounds, will not be worried about pence by War Office officials, who cannot bring themselves to shut their books of rules and settle matters on the broad principles of expediency and common-sense. The Colonial troops are to be entertained free gratis and for nothing. Our administrative system will become a Colonial joke for ever after if they are allowed to go back with stories of how we stopped fourpence here, and reclaimed twopence there, because the regulations of the army did not provide for the expenditure. The War Office official should pull himself together, to pay the sixpence and stand the racket. And if he relieves that it is no principle that he is surrendering—as we have endeavoured to point out is the case—perhaps he will.

The contract for the new battleship of the *Canopus* class, authorised to be constructed in a private establishment under the naval programme for 1897-98, has been secured by the Naval Construction and Armaments Company at Barrow-in-Furness. The dimensions of the new vessels are: length, 390 feet; breadth, 74 feet; width, 43 feet; and displacement, 12,950 tons, on a mean draught of water of 27 feet 6 inches. The broadsides are to be protected by 6-inch Harveyised armour, composed of an alloy of steel, nickel, and chromium. The armament will comprise four 12 inch 45-ton breechloading weapons, mounted two in each barbette; twelve 6-inch 100-pounder guns, mounted three on either broadside, two for direct fire ahead and two for direct fire astern, and twelve 12-pounders, besides four submerged torpedo-tubes, for the discharge of Whitehead torpedoes. Engines of the triple-expansion type will be provided to develop 13,500 horse-power when running at about 110 revolutions. Each set of engines will have cylinders of 30 inches, 49 inches, and 80 inches diameter respectively, with a stroke of 51 inches. The boilers, twenty in number, will be of the Belleville type, with economisers, the total grate area of the boilers being 1,050 square feet, and the heating surface about 34,000 square feet.

At the present time, says M. Marc Landry, in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, all eyes are turned towards the British fleet. The Jubilee review was less a review than an imposing manifestation, "the solemn affirmation of oursea power," the "feast of British pride." At the same time M. Landry agrees that a certain amount of pride is permissible to a nation which within the sixty years of Her Majesty's reign, has doubled its colonial dominion, increased its riches, and developed its crushing naval supremacy without raising an opposing cry from its taxpayers. And this prosperity is not the work of the Government but of all Englishmen who, by their energy, vitality, and perseverance, have "almost realised the dream of Greater Britain." Here, he says, the Navy is honoured; the people appreciate it; it is not tolerated as a costly organisation of obscure utility and the subject of perpetual bitterness. He deplores the acrimonious state of the public mind in France in regard to the Navy, the loss of sympathy with it which once prevailed, and in regard to our practical advantages, cites the remark of Malouet before the National Assembly in 1790 that our maritime resources were almost inexhaustible, and that with us everything ends at the sea. This, says M. Landry, is not less true to-day. The Yacht is inspired with kindly but melancholy reflections. What a lesson is this it says, for the French! "We admire and we envy. We envy the wealth of Great Britain, which enables her to devote such vast sums to her Navy, as well as the continuity of her ideas, the stability of her government, which ensures the rapid and complete execution of well-ripened programmes, and the extent of her resources, which enables a fleet to be built and commissioned within three years."

We sympathise with the Russian Navy in the loss of the Gangut. The disaster occurred on June 24, when the ship was in the Gulf of Finland engaged in gunnery practice off the island of Rondoe, not far from Wiborg. The coast is dangerous, and has been imperfectly surveyed, and Finnish pilots take charge of vessels in these waters with great reluctance. The vessel struck on a reef not marked on the charts, and a large hole was knocked in her bottom, causing the stokehold to be flooded and the fires extinguished. Pumping was therefore carried on with great difficulty, and the water poured in so rapidly that Vice-Admiral Tyrtoff, who was on board with the gunnery commission, decided to abandon the ship. Fortunately no loss of life occurred, all the company gaining the shore in boats. Last year the unfortunate ship sustained damage near the same place. After heeling over to port she went down in fifteen fathoms of water. She was a turret battleship of small displacement (6,502 tons), launched at St. Petersburg in 1890. She was heavily armoured with 16in. of steel and 8in. on her turrets, with a 2in. deck, and carried one 12in., four 9in., and four 6in. breechloaders, as well as ten quick-firers. A special commission is to investigate the cause of the disaster.

The French manœuvres in the Mediterranean which begin are to have a very simple theme. The Active Squadron at Toulon and the Reserve Squadron at Jaccio will put to sea with the purpose of joining their forces, which we suppose will be accomplished, for only a group of cruisers and the torpedo-boats of the mobile defence will be there to impede the success. In the second period the two squadrons will manœuvre in company and undertake some special operations. There is to be practice with the new high-explosive shells, the hulls of the old Sarthe and Petrel being the marks. Both squadrons will be at Toulon on July 31.

From the Diario of Cadiz we learn that the Spanish inhabitants of the Rio de la Plata have subscribed over £28,000 for the purpose of presenting a small cruiser of 1,750 tons to the mother country. The vessel is to be built at the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee. The armament will consist of two 5·9in., four 4·7in., and six 2·2in. Gonzalez Hontoria, and two 14in. Hotchkiss guns, as well as six other machine and light guns, and two torpedo-tubes. For protection there will be a steel deck of about an inch in thickness. The cruiser will have two small fighting masts an armoured turret, and a ram. Two triple-expansion engines, supplied by four Normand boilers, are to develop 7,100 horse-power, and the speed is to be 16·5 knots, or twenty-one knots with forced draught. The coal supply of 270 tons will suffice for 4,000 miles at 12½ knots.

A sensational trial for high treason has been proceeding at Vienna, the proceedings being conducted in private. Paul Bartmann and Joseph Waniczek, the accused, are both ex-officers of the Austrian Army, and are charged with selling information of the Government plans for mobilising troops on the Russian frontier, details of the fortified places in Galicia, and the best points for an invading army to enter that province. Bartmann, assisted by Waniczek, sold these secrets to the Military Attache of the Russian Embassy at Vienna for £7,000, and papers were found in which he offered his services to Russia as a spy, until 1900, for a salary of £2,000 a year and the same sum in ready cash. Since the discovery of this treason the Austrian plans for mobilisation and frontier defence have been altered so materially that much of the information obtained is now useless to Russia. The result of the trial is not yet known.

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1885. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
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"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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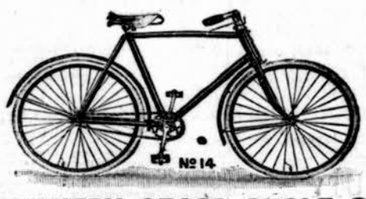

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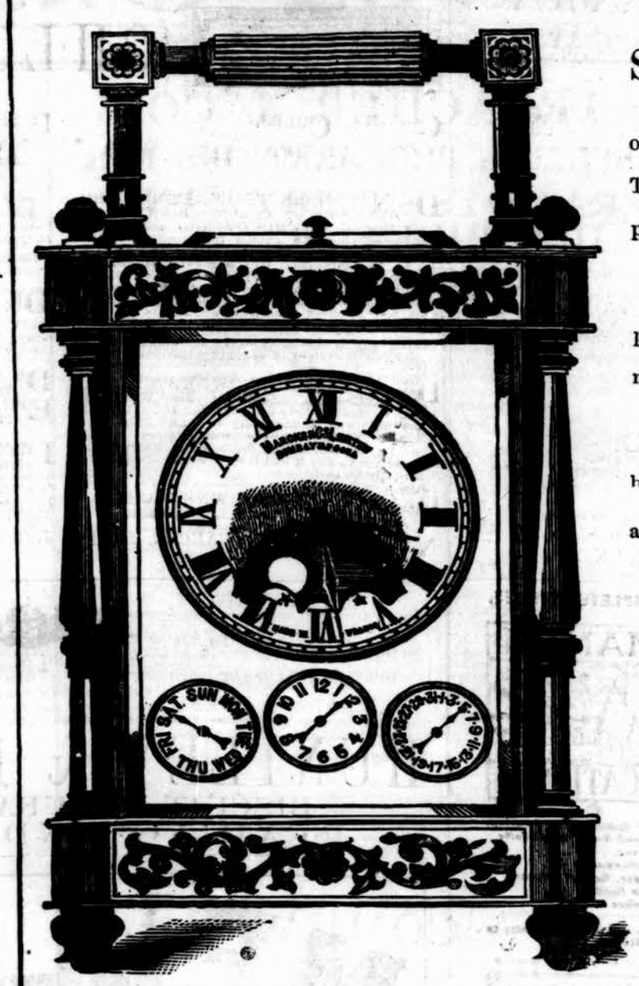

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